

NATIONAL INSTITUTE *for* THE BLIND



ANNUAL REPORT
1935-1936

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

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INCORPORATED 1902.

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(for year ended 31st March, 1936).

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MISS M. M. R. GARAWAY			
J. M. RITCHIE, M.A., PH.D.	College of Teachers of the Blind.		
(b) ORGANISATIONS OF THE BLIND.			
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H. ROYSTON		R. T. STEPHENSON, A.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.	Royal Normal College, Old Students' Guild.
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Group C.—Representatives of Public Authorities.

ALD. J. W. BLACK	County Councils Association.	COUN. E. H. LEE, J.P.	Association of Municipal Corporations.
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Schools, Homes, and Branches of the National Institute :

Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies :

Sunshine House, Oxford Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs.
Sunshine House, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
Sunshine House, Dunnings Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.
Court Grange Special School for Blind Children, Abbotskerswell, South Devon.
College for Girls with Little or No Sight, Chorleywood, Herts.
School of Massage and Electrical Clinic, 204-6 Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

The Alfred Elchholz Memorial Clinic and Institute of Massage and Physiotherapy by the Blind, 204-6, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Convalescent and Holiday Home, Bannow, Quarry Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.
Guest House for Blind Women, Bloomfield, Branton Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
Home for Blind Women, Wavertree House, Furze Hill, Hove, Sussex.
Hostels for Blind Women, 8 and 9 Oval Road, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.1.
The Moon Society (Works), 104 Queen's Road, Brighton, Sussex.
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(as on 31st March, 1936)

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NOTE.—Blind Members are distinguished by an asterisk (*).

- MISS ALICE S. ARMITAGE. Daughter of the Founder of the National Institute ; President and Hon. Sec., National Council for the Welfare of the Blind of Ireland. *Clo Ladies' National Clubs*, 49 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3.
- *MISS M. MYTON BANGHAM, C.S.M.M.G., R.P.A. Member, Society of Apothecaries and Executive Council, Association of Certified Blind Massieurs. 21 Lingfield Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.
- J. H. BATTY, F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Institution. *Chorleywood Court*, Chorleywood, Herts, and 86 Portland Place, London, W.
- JOHN WYCLIFFE BLACK, J.P. Alderman, Leicestershire County Council ; Chairman, Public Health Committee ; Vice-Chairman, Mental Hospital Committee ; Chairman, Royal Leicester, etc., Institution for the Blind. *Knighton Hayes, Ratcliffe Road*, Leicester.
- ORMOND A. BLYTH. First Chairman, Greater London Fund for the Blind, and for many years Chairman, Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind. *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.1*.
- *THE REV. CANON C. E. BOLAM, F.R.HIST.S. Hon. Chief Chaplain, National Institute for the Blind ; Member, Committee on Prevention of Blindness ; Adviser, Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Societies. *Willoughby Rectory, Alford, Lincs.*
- DR. CHARLES BROOK. Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of the Blind of the London County Council. 61-62 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2*.
- MRS. MONTAGU BROWN. Hon. County Sec., Berks County Blind Society ; Member, Advisory Committee for the Welfare of the Blind, Ex. Committee and Council of Union of Counties Associations for the Blind. Ex. Committee and Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind. *Kentons, Tilehurst Road, Reading*.
- W. H. BROWN, M.A. Hon. Treas., National Library for the Blind. 3 *Somerville House, Manor Fields, Putney Heath, London, S.W.15*.
- MAJOR T. H. BRYANT, M.B.E. Councillor, East Suffolk County Council ; Chairman, Eastern Counties Association for the Blind and Eastern Regional Deaf Blind Joint Committee ; Member, Ex. Committee and Council of Union of Counties Associations for the Blind and East Suffolk Blind Association. *Hill House, Wickham Market, Woodbridge*.
- COUNCILLOR J. W. CATLOW. 181 *Chatsworth Road, London, N.W.2*.
- E. W. CEMLYN-JONES. Alderman and Ex-Chairman, Anglesey County Council ; Chairman, Public Health and Housing Committee of County Councils Association ; Chairman, Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County Councils and Municipal Corporations Associations) ; Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health). 17 *Stafford Terrace, W.8*.
- ALDERMAN MRS. K. CHAMBERS, J.P. Deputy Lord Mayor of Bradford, 1930-31 ; Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Executive Councils of Northern Counties Association for the Blind. Bradford Royal Institution for the Blind ; Member, Blind Persons Act Committee. *The Croft, Plunpton End, Wrose Road, Bradford*.
- ALDERMAN D. P. CHARLESWORTH, J.P.. Chairman, Health Committee and Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee, Wallasey, C.B., and North Western Counties Association for the Blind. "Laurel Bank," 2 *Rudgrave Place, Wallasey, Cheshire*.
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- J. J. CROSFIELD, J.P. Vice-President, Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind. 13 *Melbury Road, W.14*.
- MRS. M. C. DANCKWERTS. Member, National Library for the Blind Committee, Braille Uniform Type Committee. 42 *Campden House Court, W.8*.
- *CAPT. V. M. DEANE. Chairman, Colchester Society for the Blind. *The Willows, Braiswick, Colchester*.
- *E. G. DOWDELL, M.A., D.PHIL. Lecturer in Economics, St. John's College, Oxford ; Member, Committee Oxford Society for the Blind. 40 *St. John Street, Oxford*.
- WILLIAM ECKFORD. Vice-Chairman, Newcastle, Gateshead and Northumberland County Workshops for the Adult Blind ; Member, Blind Persons Act Committee, Newcastle City Council. *Pandon Buildings, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne*.
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- P. M. EVANS, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., J.P. Chairman, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, and Trustee of the National Blind Relief Society ; Vice-Chairman, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Executive Committee of the National Library for the Blind, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (London County Council). 24 *Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2*.
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- *MISS M. HAMAR GREENWOOD. Member, Executive Councils of St. Dunstan's, National Library for the Blind, and Greater London Fund for the Blind, Council of the Victoria League. 17 *Elm Park Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.10*.
- GODFREY H. HAMILTON. Sec., National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System. 22 *St. Mary Abbots Terrace, W.14*.
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- W. W. KELLAND, M.A. Alderman of Middlesex County Council and of Hornsey Borough Council ; Chairman, Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee, M.C.C., and Executive Council of Middlesex Association for the Blind. 14 *Hillside Mansions, Highgate, N.6*.

- A. J. W. KITCHIN, C.I.E., I.C.S. Chairman, North Lambeth Committee, Charity Organisation Society ; Member, Executive Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Finance Committee of Metropolitan Society for the Blind ; Governor, Worcester College for the Blind. *24 Hereford Square, S.W.7.*
- MRS. JOHN M. KNAPP, J.P. Chairman, Midland Counties Association for the Blind ; Vice-Chairman, Bucks County Association for the Blind ; Chairman, Executive, Bucks Voluntary Association for the Care of the Mentally Deficient. *Little Orchard, Denham, Bucks.*
- E. H. LEE, J.P. Councillor, Nottingham City Council ; Vice-Chairman, Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County Councils and Municipal Corporations Associations) ; Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Executive Committee, Royal Midland Institution for the Blind. *153 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.*
- C. LUCAS. Alderman of Birmingham. Chairman, After Care and Unemployable Blind Committee of Birmingham and Midland Counties, Blind Council Committee, Joint Committee representing Birmingham, West Bromwich and Smethwick, and Blind Sub-Committee for Birmingham ; Member, Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County Councils and Municipal Corporations Associations). *Gladeside Retreat, Rose Hill, Rednal, Worcestershire.*
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- MISS J. MERIVALE. Vice-Chairman, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, Oxford Society for the Blind. *4 Park Town, Oxford.*
- *W. PERCY MERRICK. Hon. Treas., "Esperanta Ligilo," and Universal Association of Blind Esperantists ; Examiner in Braille for National Institute. *Penso, Shepperton, Middlesex*
- *G. F. MOWATT, J.P. Hon. Treas., College of Teachers of the Blind ; Governor, Worcester College for the Blind ; Governor, Royal Normal College for the Blind ; Chairman, Joint Committee, Barclay Institutions for Blind Women ; Treas., Union of Counties Associations for the Blind ; Member, Committee of Barclay Workshops for Blind Women, Advisory Committee on Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Central Council for London Blind (L.C.C.), Committee of National Library for the Blind, Executive Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, and Finance Committee of Metropolitan Society for the Blind. *Keymer, Hassocks, Sussex.*
- SIR MICHAEL O'Dwyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. Lt.-Governor, Punjab, 1913-1919 ; Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *22 Prince of Wales' Terrace, W.8.*
- ALDERMAN GILBERT OLIVER, J.P. Sheriff of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1934-5 ; Chairman, Blind Persons Act Committee, Joint Management Committee of Newcastle Workshops for Adult Blind, and Schools and Charities Committee of Newcastle-on-Tyne City Council ; Member, Education Committee of Newcastle-on-Tyne City Council, Executive Committee of Northern Counties Association for the Blind. *55 Cartington Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
- H. D. O'NEILL. Chairman, Incorporated Association for General Welfare of the Blind ; Vice-Chairman, Greater London Fund for the Blind ; Vice-President, National Association of Workshops for the Blind. *32 Maida Hill West, London, W.2.*
- MAJOR JOHN G. PARIS, T.D., J.P. Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Alderman of City of Liverpool. *Leece Street, Liverpool.*
- *W. G. T. PEMBERTON. Member, Committee of Barclay Workshops for the Blind. *34 Gresham Street, E.C.2.*
- J. M. RITCHIE, M.A., PH.D. Superintendent and Sec., School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage ; author of "Concerning the Blind." *School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.*
- *G. ROBINSON, M.C. Member, Management Committee of Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, and Chairman of Relief Sub-Committee ; Joint Representative of Hull and East Riding Blind Institute on Hull Corporation's Blind Persons Act Committee. *Appledene, North Ferriby, East Yorks.*
- *MISS JEAN ROBINSON. Member, Sub-Committee, Girl Guides Association, Committees of Middlesex, Surrey and Essex County Associations for the Blind, Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, Barclay Workshops for the Blind, and Executive Committee, National Library for the Blind ; Co-Editor of "The Venture." *Cherry Trees, Thorley Close, West Byfleet, Surrey.*
- *H. ROYSTON. Sec., Blind Social Aid Society and Literary Union ; Trustee, Regent's Park Branch of National Association of Blind Workers ; Chairman, Committee of Royal Normal College Old Students' Guild ; Examiner in Pianoforte Tuning for the College of Teachers of the Blind. *Concord, 131 Oakleigh Park Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.*
- *THE RIGHT HON. LORD SANDERSON. 8 Sloane Gardens, S.W.1.
- S. W. STARLING. Sec. and Gen. Manager, Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind ; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, National Association of Workshops for the Blind ; Vice-Chairman, College of Teachers of the Blind ; Member, Joint Committee of London Workshops for the Blind. *257-8 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.*
- *R. T. STEPHENSON, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.O., M.R.S.T. Organist, Third Church of Christ Scientist, Liverpool ; Hon. Treas., Royal Normal College Old Students' Guild. *Auckland, Sandown Park, Liverpool, 15.*
- WM. P. SWANN. Superintendent and Secretary, Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb ; Ex-Chairman, Association of Workshops for the Blind. *Roundhay Road, Leeds, 7.*
- W. H. TATE, J.P. Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Ex Committee, College of Teachers of the Blind ; Northern Counties Consultative Committee on the Deaf-Blind. *24 Hanover Square, Bradford.*
- *CAPT. SIR BEACHCROFT TOWSE, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. Gordon Highlanders, retired. *Long Meadow, Goring, Oxon.*
- *T. H. TYLOR, B.C.L., M.A. Fellow and Tutor in Jurisprudence of Balliol College, Oxford ; of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. *Balliol College, Oxford, and 227 Woodstock Road, Oxford.*
- HENRY J. WAGG, O.B.E. Hon. Treas., Greater London Fund for the Blind ; Member, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, London Association for the Blind, and Guild of Blind Gardeners ; Hon. Sec. and Trustee, Barclay Workshops for Blind Women ; Trustee, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Educational Trust for the Blind. *19 Cambridge Square, W.2.*
- H. M. WALTON, M.A. Secretary, Middlesex Education Committee. *10 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.*
- MAJOR S. C. WELCHMAN, O.B.E. Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgium). Chairman, Wiltshire Association for the Blind ; Member, Western Counties Association for the Blind. *The White House, Market Lavington, Wilts.*
- *ERNEST WHITFIELD, B.Sc., PH.D. 80 Carlton Hill, N.W.8.
- *E. S. WOODLEY, B.A. Hon. Secretary, Old Boys' Association of Worcester College for the Blind. *Fawley Lodge, 6 Falkland Road, Wash Common, Newbury, Berks.*
- W. E. YORKE. Councillor, Sheffield City Council ; Chairman, Sheffield Blind Welfare Committee ; Member, Executive Council, Northern Counties Association for the Blind. *55 Glenalmond Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield, 11.*

AGENCIES IN AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF COLLECTIONS

The National Library for the Blind is a party to the agreements with these Agencies, and shares, in an agreed proportion with the Institute, the allocation for national work.

COLLECTION MADE BY THE INSTITUTE.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield and District Home Teaching Society for the Blind.
Barnsley Blind Welfare Committee.
Bath Society for the Blind.
Boston and Holland Blind Society.
Bristol Royal Blind Asylum.
Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind.
Cambridgeshire Society for the Blind.
Chester and District Blind Welfare Society.
Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind.
Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons Committee.
Darlington Society for the Blind.
Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association for the Blind.
Essex County Association for the Blind.
Gloucester (City) Society for the Blind.
Gloucester County Association for the Blind.
Goole Local Blind Persons Committee.
Grimsby Society for the Blind.
Harrogate and District Society for the Blind.
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind.
Huddersfield and District Blind Society.
Keighley and District Institution for the Blind.
Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind.
Lincoln Blind Society.
Lindsey (Lincs.) Blind Society.
Liverpool Workshops and Home Teaching Society for the Outdoor Blind.
Macclesfield Society for the Blind.
Newcastle Agencies for the Blind :
 Newcastle and Gateshead Home Teaching Society for the Blind.
 Newcastle Royal Victoria School for the Blind.
 Newcastle Workshops for the Blind Voluntary Committee.
 Norwich Institution for the Blind.
Nottingham Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.*
Oldham Home Teaching Sub-Committee.
Oxford (City and County) Society for the Blind.
Preston Industrial Institute for the Blind and Homes for Blind Children.
Rotherham Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind.
Saddleworth Blind Persons Committee.
St. Helens and District Society for the Welfare of the Blind.
Selby Blind Persons Committee.
Settle Blind Persons Committee.
Southport Blind Persons Social Sub-Committee.
South Western Societies for the Blind :
 Cornwall County Association for the Blind.
 Devon County Association for the Blind.
 Dorset County Association for the Blind.
 Somerset County Association for the Blind.
 South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth.
West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter.
Stockport Institute for the Blind, Deaf, and the Dumb.
Thorne Blind Persons Committee.
Wakefield District Institution for the Blind.
Wakefield Voluntary (Comforts) Sub-Committee.
Wallasey Blind League Welfare Committee.
West Suffolk Association for the Blind.
West Sussex Association for the Blind.
Wiltshire County Association for the Care of the Blind.
Yorkshire School for the Blind.

COLLECTION MADE BY THE LOCAL AGENCY.

Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society for the Blind.
Berkshire County Blind Society.
Bournemouth Blind Aid Society.
East Sussex Association for the Blind.
Eastbourne Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind.
Halifax Society for the Blind.
Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind.
Hastings Voluntary Association for the Blind.
Hertfordshire Society for the Blind.
Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.
Isle of Ely Society for the Blind.
Kent County Association for the Blind.
Kesteven (Lincs.) Blind Society.
Midland Societies for the Blind :
 Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.
 Burton-on-Trent Blind Committee.
 Coventry Society for the Blind.
 Shropshire Association for the Blind.
 Staffordshire Association for the Welfare of the Blind.
 Stourbridge Institution for the Blind.
 Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the Blind.
 Warwickshire Association for the Blind.
 Worcestershire Association for the Blind.
Nottingham Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.*
Southampton Association for the Welfare of the Blind.
Sunderland and Durham County Incorporated Royal Institution for the Blind.
Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.
Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind.
Worthing Society for Befriending the Blind.

COLLECTION MADE BY THE GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND.

Barclay Workshops for Blind Women.
Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind.
East Ham Welfare Association for the Blind.
Essex County Association for the Blind.
Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind.
Kent County Association for the Blind.
London Association for the Blind.
London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (with which is incorporated West London Workshops for the Blind).
Metropolitan Society for the Blind.
Middlesex Association for the Blind.
Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead (including the Blind Employment Factory, Waterloo Road).
Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.
West Ham Association for the Blind.
Workshop for the Blind, Greenwich.

*In part of Derbyshire the National Institute collects, and in the remainder of the area the Royal Midland Institution collects.

Report of the Executive Council
of the
National Institute for the Blind
for the
Financial Year ended 31st March, 1936

INTRODUCTION

LAST year we began our Report on a note of rejoicing. It was the Jubilee Year, and it was our privilege to express to a beloved King and gracious Patron the loyalty and gratitude of his blind subjects.

This year we mourn his death.

On January 23rd we passed the following resolution :—

"That this Executive Council of the National Institute for the Blind to-day assembled at the Institute, Great Portland Street, London, W.1, desire on behalf of the blind throughout the Empire to express the heartfelt grief which they share with all subjects of the Throne at the loss of their beloved King, Patron of the Institute throughout his reign, and to place on record their profound gratitude for the support given by His Late Majesty to the Institute's work and for the deep personal interest he showed in the welfare of his blind subjects."

"They tender with humble and dutiful respects to His Majesty King Edward VIII, Queen Mary, and all the members of the Royal Family, sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

"They desire further to express to His Majesty King Edward VIII their loyal devotion and their prayers that his reign may be long, happy and prosperous."

King George's keen and practical interest in his blind subjects has been fully shared by Queen Mary and, as Prince of Wales, by King Edward VIII. One of the deepest consolations in a time of national mourning has been the knowledge that no social work in which King George was concerned would be allowed to suffer from lack of Royal interest. Queen Mary continues her gracious Patronage of the National

Institute, and we are sincerely happy to announce that His Majesty King Edward VIII has graciously consented to become our Patron in place of his father.

A General Commission

We have no need to refer at length to the place of the National Institute for the Blind in the national Scheme of Blind Welfare, which was described in detail in our last Report. We need repeat only that the National Institute is the one national body working for the blind which has a general commission, and that it accepts that commission with the determination to leave none of the problems of the blind unsolved and none of the needs of blind persons un supplied.

Co-operation

We also referred in our last Report to the negotiations between representatives of the Local Authorities and national and local bodies working for the blind throughout the country. This year we can report that the negotiations have continued, and we hope that the general principles which we have accepted will, before another year has passed, lead to a scheme of complete co-operation in all welfare work for the blind in this country.

Voluntary Support

The work of the National Institute is dependent on voluntary contributions. Of the total sum of £205,011 which we expended last year on services to the blind, only £33,024 was derived from public grants, the remaining £171,987 having been voluntarily contributed by the general public.

Our Gratitude to Our Friends

In spite of public events such as the Jubilee and the General Election, which are always disturbing factors in the organisation of appeals, and notwithstanding the very large number of money-raising efforts which had to be cancelled owing to the death of King George, we have, during the twelve months under review, maintained our income. We have only been able to do so because our friends have put that extra ounce of energy which means so much into their efforts to help us, and to them we are indeed deeply grateful.

Thank you, one and all. Whether you have responded to our appeals or helped us to organise them; whether you have given money or given time; whether you have given your influence or given your service—in whatsoever manner you have assisted us, you have been a true friend to the blind, and on their behalf we again ask you to accept our deepest thanks for your kindness.

Examples of the Voluntary Spirit

We are tempted to give many examples of that kindness. But we have not sufficient space for more than three.

In one of the poorest parts of London there is a pawnbroker. On his counter is a bowl to receive gifts for our Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies. It is known throughout the neighbourhood as "Uncle's fishpot for blind kids." The name arises from the proprietor's nomenclature for the various amounts received. Coppers are posted as "Tiddlers"; sixpences, shillings and half-crowns as "Sprats"; crowns as "Herrings," ten-shilling notes as "Mackerel"; and pound notes as "Cod." Last January Mr. and Mrs. Uncle (extraordinarily enough, that is the right name!) brought us the takings for the past year—£60 16s. 6d.

Sir Seymour Hicks has generously placed himself at our disposal in the making of two talking films, and acts as commentator to pictures of our work. One of these films was being shown at the Rialto Cinema, Leeds. A prosperous-looking gentleman, after seeing the film, came into the vestibule and pushed a pound

note into the collecting box. He was followed by a lady who placed two half-crowns in the box, hesitated, returned, and gave two more half-crowns. Then came an old lady. She was walking slowly out, but suddenly came back and put sixpence in the box. She explained that it was all she had for her bus fare home, but as it was for the blind she could walk.

In a competition at a dance at Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of a disabled ex-Serviceman won a £1 shopping voucher. Her husband had been unemployed since his discharge, and he and his wife were entirely dependent on a disability pension. She returned the prize so that it could be added to the proceeds of the dance, "because it was in aid of the blind."

Our Need for Continuous Support

When you have read the following pages in which we tell you what has been done with the money which you have entrusted to our charge, we hope that you will continue your support. We also hope that you will enlist in the cause of the blind the aid of all your friends. We believe that it will readily be forthcoming when they know what you know about the trials, the hopes and the triumphs of the blind.

For the convenience of subscribers we enclose with this Report five Forms. Form 1 is a subscription form; Form 2 (on the back of Form 1) is a banker's order form; Form 3 is a covenanted subscription form which enables us to reclaim Income Tax paid by the subscriber on the value of seven consecutive annual subscriptions; Form 4 and Form 5 (on the back of Form 4) are forms of bequest.

The Value of Legacies

The value of legacies cannot be over-emphasised. They have frequently enabled work to be carried on during lean years when subscriptions have fallen short, and time after time we have had to thank friends who are no longer with us for the thoughtfulness which enables their interest in our work to live on even after their death. A list of the legacies bequeathed to the Institute last year is given on page 46.

THE HEADQUARTERS *of* THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE

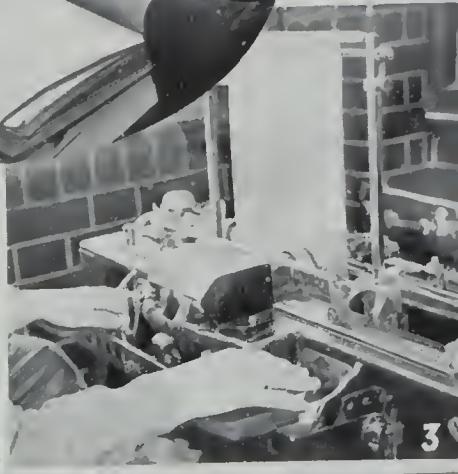


1. The Showroom—Goods made by and for the Blind.
2. The "Blintraders" Kiosk—Tobacco and Confectionery.
3. The Institute's Host with two little Blind Visitors.
4. The Armitage Hall—Blind Musician at the Organ.
5. The "Museum on the Stairs."
6. The Clock that Appeals.

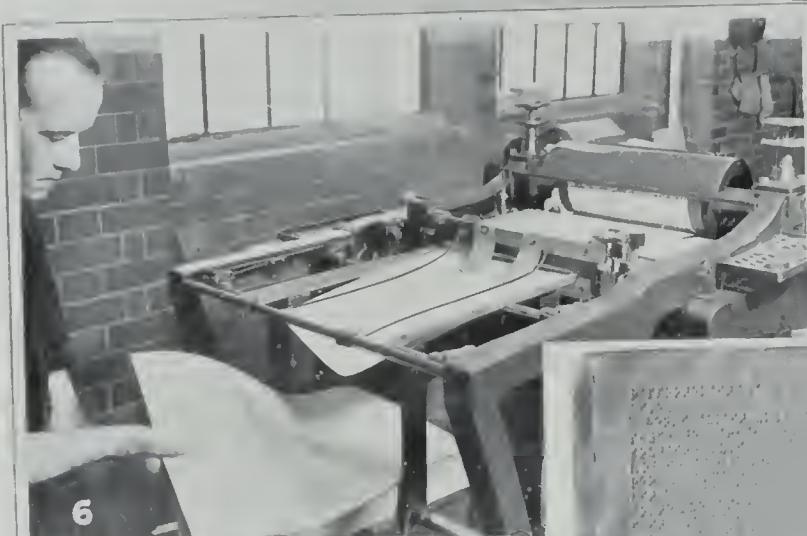
The production of BRAILLE BOOKS and PERIODICALS



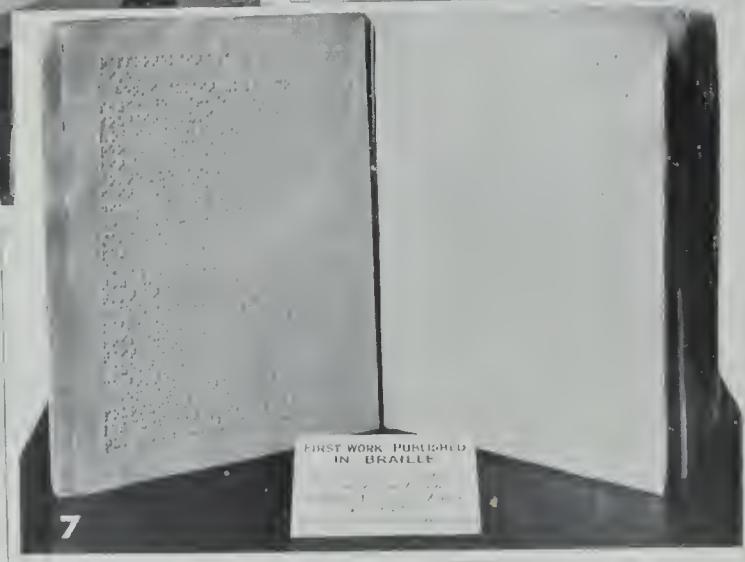
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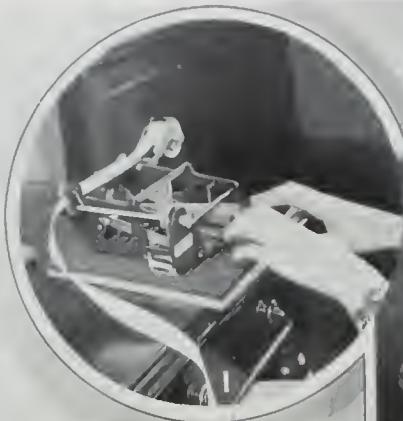
- 1-2 Blind Man writing and proof-reading Braille Title Page
3. Blind Operator embossing Braille on Metal Plates.
- 4 From these Metal Plates Braille Pages are printed on Paper inserted between the Plates
5. Embossed Metal Plates on the Rotary Printing Press
6. Printing Pages of a Braille Newspaper on Rotary Press.



7. Compare the First Book printed in Braille—in the Institute's Museum—
8. —with a Small Section of the Institute's Students' Library to-day
9. Some of the Institute's Braille Periodicals.
10. "Little Dorrit" in Braille occupies 12 Large Volumes.



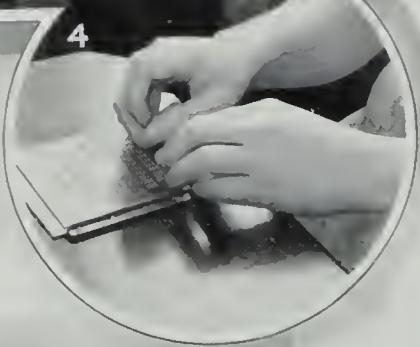
BRAILLE APPLIANCES



1. The New "Silent" Braille Shorthand Machine.
2. Blind Stenographers typing Letters from their Braille Shorthand Notes embossed on Paper Ribbons.
3. Blind Mathematician working out Problem on Special Board.
4. Writing a Braille "Talking Book" Label on Special Frame.



2



4

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS IN MOON TYPE



5



5. Some Periodicals published in Moon Type.
6. "The Old Curiosity Shop" in Moon occupies 14 Large Volumes.

REPORT OF THE YEAR'S WORK

I. EMBOSSED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

(a) Books in Braille Type

A WELL-KNOWN literary man, after a visit to the National Institute, said : "The reader of Braille has two advantages over the reader of letterpress. His choice of books is limited ; and on cold nights he can read under the bedclothes." All lovers of books will appreciate the latter advantage, but the limitation of choice seems at first thought a disadvantage. Yet think of the flood of books each week and the reader's vain endeavour to select !

The blind reader has his selection narrowed. As it is very costly to produce books in Braille, only a fraction of letterpress books can become Braille books. The process can be compared to the entry into an exclusive circle, and from this gathering of the best books, the blind reader can choose his reading matter. The circle is not confined to the aristocrats of literature ; it is as open to the "thriller" as it is to the classic, but the "books of the hour" must be the best of their kind before they can mix with the "books of the ages."

The selection of books for transcription into Braille is therefore a heavy task. Apart from gauging the comparative literary merit of books of all kinds, the selectors have to bear in mind their length. For instance, a letterpress copy of *Don Quixote* can be slipped into your pocket, but in Braille this work occupies twelve large volumes, each 13½ inches by 10 inches, and its total weight is over 40 lbs. The length of a book by no means prohibits publication in Braille—all Shakespeare and all Dickens are in Braille—but to suit different tastes it is better to produce four short books than one large book.

We think that most readers will agree that the selectors have, during the past year, well accomplished their task. Amongst the books chosen for publication in Braille are recent novels, such as *Good-bye Mr. Chips* by J. Hilton, and *House of the Four Winds* by John Buchan ; "thrillers"—*They Wouldn't be Chessmen* by A. E. W. Mason, and *Murder in St. John's Wood* by E. C. R. Lorac ; "best-sellers"—*Penny Plain* by O. Douglas, and *Splendid Folly* by Margaret Pedler ; classics—*Redgauntlet* by Scott,

and *Framley Parsonage* by Trollope ; books of travel—*In the Steps of the Master* by H. V. Morton, and *Touching the Orient* by Sachevarell Sitwell ; plays—Sophocles' *Aedipus Rex* translated by Gilbert Murray, *Richard of Bordeaux* by Gordon Daviot, and *Murder in the Cathedral* by T. S. Eliot ; poetry—*The Testament of Beauty* by Robert Bridges, and *The Land* by V. Sackville West ; history—*History of Europe* by H. A. L. Fisher ; biography—*Oliver Goldsmith* by Stephen Gwynn ; literary criticism—*Shakespeare as a Dramatist* by Sir J. C. Squire. Then there are religious books—*Transforming Friendship* by L. D. Weatherhead and Nelson's *School Bible* ; books on questions of the day, such as the *Social Credit Scheme* ; educational books—on *French Composition* and *How to Spell* (a blind person often forgets how to spell because he is continually reading contracted spelling) ; children's books—*Winnie the Pooh* by A. A. Milne ; essays—*Experience* by Desmond McCarthy ; books of the moment—*In Search of History* by V. Sheean ; and the latest scientific works. Books on science, we must mention, are produced in Braille with the assistance of the Embossed Scientific Books Fund, and we owe a debt of gratitude to Sir Henry Lyons, Treasurer of the Royal Society, Trustee of the Fund, for selecting the best of the innumerable treatises on scientific subjects. During the year publication of the following has, on his advice, been sanctioned : *Ions, Electrons, Ionizing Radiations* by J. A. Crowther, *Stars and Atoms and Nature of the Physical World* by Sir Arthur Eddington, *New Background of Science* by Sir James Jeans, *Engines of the Human Body* by Sir Arthur Keith, *How Birds Live* by E. M. Nicholson, *Philosophy of a Biologist* by J. S. Haldane, and *The Behaviour of Animals* by E. S. Russell.

This list of selected books is illustrative, not exhaustive, but we must not omit two books which will be ready by the time this Report is published, and for which we expect a big demand—Arthur Bryant's *Life of King George V* and a selection of the late King's broadcast and other speeches. These books will supplement John Buchan's *The King's Grace*, which was published in Braille during the year.

The foregoing particulars serve to show that the clear waters of the lake of Braille literature

come from many rivers. The following particulars show the expanse of that lake.

During the year, 15,146 bound volumes of Braille and 17,808 Braille pamphlets were produced (a Braille pamphlet is equivalent to a letterpress booklet) and 22,982 Braille metal plates (including books and periodicals) were stereotyped. It is interesting to note that books for the blind are produced by the blind themselves. The Braille characters are impressed on metal plates in stereotyping machines. These machines are worked by blind operators to whom the book being transcribed is dictated. It is a combined mental and mechanical process ; the words have to be transcribed into the highly-contracted Braille equivalents in the mind before the symbols can be embossed on the plates.

The nature of the books and pamphlets produced during the year not only provides further illustration of the diverse literary tastes of the blind but of their wide interests. The policy of the selectors which we have outlined is governed by the readers whom they serve, and the long list of new publications—including Jane Austen's *Persuasion*, Julian Duguid's *Green Hell*, Newbolt's *Poems*, Dumas' *Dame de Monsoreau*, Street's *Farmer's Glory*, Kipling's *Limits and Renewals*, Worsley's *Endurance*, Brett Young's *House under the Water*—is further evidence of the demand for and provision of "good of all sorts." But the books needed by the blind are not simply needed as literature or merely needed as reading matter ; they are needed as the keys of knowledge and the sources of instruction.

For example, it is not enough to give the blind one version of the Bible. They must have the Revised Version as well as the Authorised Version and, in addition, the Marginal Notes to the former, because they want to study the text. During the year several more volumes of the Revised Version of the Old Testament have been published. The Revised Version of the New Testament has long been available in Braille, but it is probable that we shall issue a new edition in the more compact format of the Old Testament books. We shall also consider the issue in similar style of the Marginal Notes to the whole Revised Version. The preparation of these different editions of the Bible is no light task—the complete Authorised Version fills seventy-four volumes—but it is a task which is well rewarded ; 1,380 volumes of the Authorised Version alone were sold to the blind during the year at the nominal price of one shilling.

Here we may point out that all Braille books published by the Institute are supplied

to the blind at one-third only of the bare cost of production. The more books we publish, the greater is our loss, and it is only the financial support of the public and the generosity of authors and publishers in waiving all claim to copyright fees which enable us to bring the price of Braille books down to a reasonable figure within reach of the average blind person.

The educational and instructional books published during the year range from school books to manuals for the gardener, the swimmer, and the bridge player.

Amongst the school books are *An Introduction to Science* by Andrade and Huxley, *Triennium* by R. D. Wormald, *Short History of Rome* by J. Wells, and *A Geography of the British Isles* by L. Hardcastle. The last named book is of interest because it was specially compiled by a teacher of geography in a school for the blind. Blind pupils find the usual geography book difficult to understand because of the constant reference to illustrations and maps. Some illustrations can be reproduced as embossed diagrams, but they add considerably to the bulk of the Braille edition and the cost of producing it. Mr. Hardcastle has compiled his geography in a manner that does away with the need for pictures, and his references to maps are to the series of embossed maps of all parts of the world which we publish. The maps in this series are in two sections, one giving the physical and the other the political features of a country. A guide in Braille takes the finger of a learner round the coasts, up the rivers, and over the mountains, and names the towns and boundaries it passes. Guides to the maps of Asia, Africa, France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, have been added to this unique Atlas during the year.

Books for more advanced students, and for the general reader, include Spender's *Short History of our Times*, Neale's *Queen Elizabeth*, *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales* with glossary, and Woolley's *Ur of the Chaldees*. For professional blind instructors and visitors, we have published the *Handbook for Home Teachers* ; for those interested in religious and philosophical questions, *The Unknown God* by Alfred Noyes ; for those interested in political questions, a pamphlet on *Proportional Representation*. *The International Laws of Contract Bridge* has been issued for blind bridge players, many of whom are experts at the game ; Ward Lock's *Book of Gardening* will be of great use to the many blind gardeners ; blind swimmers and those who wish to learn to swim now have the *Handbook of the Royal Life Saving Society* in Braille ; and

a book of *Cross-Word Puzzles* by M. Davis, has been published for blind lovers of the "gentle" recreation of our age.

We have published during the year several books printed from plates borrowed from the American Printing House for the Blind. These include Grenfell's *What the Church Means to Me*, Scott's *The Betrothed*, Tschiffely's *Ride*, Shaw's *Candida* and the words of *The Savoy Operas*.

We have also published many books for customers at cost price only, the most important being volumes of the Bible in Arabic Braille, *Mary Jones and her Bible* in Mandarin Braille, a list of Telephone and Toll Exchanges, the Order of Service for special Services in Gloucester and Bristol Cathedrals (including embossed diagrams of the Cathedrals), Examination Papers for the College of Teachers of the Blind, and hundreds of copies of Religious Tracts for free distribution.

Wireless has given much encouragement to language study by the blind. We are constantly producing books in French, German, and Spanish, and books of this kind issued during the year include an Anthology of German Verse, a Spanish Reader, and the pamphlets on French and German periodically issued by the British Broadcasting Company to accompany Language Talks.

The blind of to-day owe much to the B.B.C. A great number of blind people listen to the wireless to learn and not simply to pass the time away, and the B.B.C. is always ready to help us in satisfying this intense hunger for knowledge. The B.B.C. does a great deal for the blind in connection with the Wireless for the Blind Fund and the Braille edition of *The Radio Times*; here we wish to acknowledge the unfailing courtesy which provides us with advance proofs of all B.B.C. pamphlets so that the Braille edition can be published simultaneously with the letterpress edition. Officials of the B.B.C. have also shown great interest in our Competition, open to the blind throughout the world, for the best Play for Broadcasting written by a blind person. Last year we reported that Mr. Val Gielgud had kindly consented to act as judge in this Competition and had permitted us to publish in Braille his book *How to Write Broadcast Plays*. So large has been the demand for this book from intending competitors that we have had to publish a second and cheaper edition in paper covers.

Perhaps the broadcasts in Welsh form one of the reasons why there is a growing demand for Braille editions of Welsh books. Conscious of

this demand and of the lack of such books, we sought the guidance of several people acquainted with the blind of Wales, and at our request a Conference on Welsh Braille was held at the Swansea Institute for the Blind in November last. The following subjects were considered: the need for books in Welsh Braille, the contractions to be used in Welsh Braille, suitable books for publication in Welsh Braille, and the best procedure for ensuring the disposal of the books. The Conference first decided that there was certainly a need, and it then examined the existing Welsh Braille Code and lists of books submitted. As a result, a revised Code was adopted and six books for adults and six for children were selected. We have immediately put in hand a Guide to the revised Code, and have authorised the publication in this Code of the books recommended.

(b) Books in Moon Type.

Moon type is a "lesser luminary" of the Blind World than Braille type; nevertheless, it is one which would be very greatly missed. Without Moon type, most people who lose their sight in old age and many manual workers who lose their sight in middle life would be without books, because they naturally find difficulty in training their fingers to feel Braille and in training their minds to learn the many contractions. For them the type invented by the late Dr. William Moon is an immense benefit. The alphabet consists of Roman letters or simple variations of them; only a few contractions are used; and the letters are boldly embossed.

One great quality of Moon type is that it accustoms the fingers to delicate touch. Many expert readers of Moon become ambitious to master Braille, and they find half the hardship of the task gone. As there are many more books available in Braille than in Moon, this is very satisfactory, and everything is done—such as the issue of a guide to Braille in Moon type—to encourage the step from Moon to Braille. But the places vacated by old readers of Moon are always filled by new readers, and the demand for Moon books is steadily increasing.

Moon books are produced by the Moon Society, which is a branch of the National Institute. This Society produces practically all the Moon literature in the world, and many copies of every book issued are ordered for American readers. It is fitting, therefore, that the Board of Directors should consist, as it does, of four British representatives and four American representatives.

The number of Moon volumes produced during the year was 9,495; the number of Moon pamphlets, alphabet cards, etc., 10,080. Moon books were formerly printed from plates but now the type is set up in formes, and 13,210 pages of type (including books and periodicals) were set up during the year. Reprints from plates can, however, always be supplied. More than 100,000 book plates are stored, and the processes of production have been so perfected that the pages of a reprint can be embossed on wet paper, dried, collated, sewn and bound within four hours of the receipt of an order.

The tastes of Moon readers are naturally not so varied as those of Braille readers. Moon books are mostly required for recreation, and consist therefore principally of fiction. Books published by the Moon Society during the year include *Little Women* by Louisa M. Alcott, *Greenmantle* by John Buchan, *Youth* by Joseph Conrad, *Mr. Wetherley's Wards* by L. Harker, *The House of the Arrow* by A. E. W. Mason, *Lovely Mary* by A. H. Rice, *Henry Esmond* by Thackeray, and *Berry and Co.* by Dornford Yates. There is also a good demand for devotional books and books of religious interest; H. V. Morton's *In the Steps of the Master*, for example, was one of the past year's most popular publications.

Moon type occupies more space than Braille type; not only because of the many contractions used in Braille, but because Moon type can only be printed on one side of the page. The Moon edition of *David Copperfield* is in twenty-three volumes; the Braille edition, in twelve volumes. Consequently, Moon books are supplied to the blind at a fraction only of the cost of production.

In our last Report we mentioned that we were considering introducing certain simple contractions into Moon, thus forming a Grade II type, and that we were debating whether the unique method of printing Moon—namely, from left to right and right to left alternately—should be abolished. On these two points we sought the opinions of readers; a small majority favoured the introduction of contractions, a big majority were against the suggested change in the method of printing. The British Directors are, therefore, recommending to the American Directors the publication of specimen volumes in the contracted form of Moon and the retention of the present method of printing.

(c) Periodicals in Braille and Moon Types

The circulation of Braille and Moon periodicals is rising. The size of magazines is increasing. The critical powers of readers are growing.

The demand for more magazines is continuous. In short, the embossed Press is "booming."

We publish two weeklies in Braille—*The Braille Mail* and an edition of *The Radio Times*, and one weekly in Moon—*The Moon Newspaper*. We publish six monthlies in Braille—*Progress*, *The Literary Journal*, *The School Magazine*, *The Musical Magazine*, *The Massage Journal*, and an edition of *Punch*; and two in Moon—*The Moon Magazine* and *The Moon Messenger*. *Channels of Blessing* is published every two months; *The Braille Chess Magazine* is a quarterly, and this year we published the second *N.I.B. Christmas Annual*—a very popular innovation, three large editions being sold out. We are also joint proprietors of *The Venture*, a monthly magazine in Braille for blind Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, and of two quarterlies for the deaf-blind—*The Braille Rainbow* and *The Moon Rainbow*.

In addition to these journals which are all under our editorial control, we publish for their respective proprietors, *The Weekly Summary*, *The Tribune*, *The Braille Packet*, *Nuggets*, *The Light-Bringer*, *The Seeker*, *Braille Pie*, *The Crusade Messenger* and Journals of the Royal Normal College, the College's Old Students' Guild, Worcester College Old Boys' Union, and Henshaw's Blind Old Students' Association.

The total circulation of the above-named periodicals, including supplements, during the year was as follows: 428,635 Braille newspapers, 236,449 Braille magazines, 49,090 Moon newspapers, and 7,202 Moon magazines.

But the blind want more. They are asking for a bi-weekly newspaper and an enlarged *Radio Times* (the circulation of the Braille edition will soon exceed 3,000 a week), and for a church magazine, a fiction magazine, a woman's magazine, a wireless technical magazine.

The blind of to-day really need these periodicals and we shall seize the first opportunity to initiate them. But the production of an embossed periodical is no light matter. For example, the blind throughout the country were intensely interested in the Silver Jubilee of the late King. Accordingly, during the Jubilee month, more than 230,000 additional pages, mostly in the form of supplements to *The Braille Mail* and *Progress*, dealing with the programme of events, routes and times of the procession, summaries of the reign, and forms of Thanksgiving Services, were printed and distributed to blind readers. Again, on the death of His Majesty, 4,000 copies of an eight-page Memorial Supplement and a Supplement

containing the Prime Minister's broadcast speech were distributed free. It is scarcely necessary to add that the production of periodicals which take every opportunity to march with the times, is a costly business, and that we cannot, therefore, launch new periodicals without a surety of public financial support. That this will eventually be forthcoming we have little doubt because the desire of the blind to participate in the movements of the times is one which appeals to everyone who is able to realise what the physical handicap of blindness means.

Progress is a fitting name for a blind person's magazine. We run a Question Box in *Progress*, and the questions the Editor has to answer bear the hall-mark of modern progress, even in its most eccentric directions. "What is dialectical materialism?" "What is the personnel of the new B.B.C. Dance Orchestra?" "What is the object and origin of the Disqualification Bill?" "What is the best type of aerial?" "What is the meaning and derivation of 'jazz'?" "What can I do with my typewriter which sticks, writes dirtily, and makes 'j' marks all over the paper?" And then we get a flash back to the past in a request to translate into Hebrew and write down phonetically a sentence from the Bible.

II. THE STUDENTS' LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPT BRAILLE

(a) The Students' Library

OUR Students' Library is a library of books specially requested by blind students for their studies and by professional blind men and women for their work. Most books of this kind are needed by several people, but many may only be needed by one person. It would be impossible, therefore, to publish such books even in small editions, because the limited demand would not warrant the heavy cost of production. This would be exceptionally heavy because the majority of the books asked for are lengthy or difficult works requiring great technical skill in transcription and lay-out.

How, then, can we comply with requests such as "Please let me have at your earliest convenience the masterpieces of the French eighteenth century theatre"; "For the moment my pupil requires Abbot and Mansfield's *Aeclidenee* and Moulton's *Introduction to New Testament Greek*"; "I append a list of Greek works and would be glad if you would let me have them"; "We require Braille transcriptions of ten College papers, the subjects being Intermediate Greek, Subsidiary Latin, Sub-

Each month competitions are run in connection with our magazines—for Anagrams and Limericks, a Code Competition, Misquoted Book Titles, Christmas Carols (words and music)—and each month the Editor receives many letters for publication on such subjects as the Broader Outlook, the Gospel of Modernism, Social Credit, Telepathy, and so on. There is indeed no limit to-day to the appetite of the blind for knowledge.

The first number of *The Moon Messenger*, a religious monthly periodical, appeared last January. We made known our need for an Honorary Editor, and the Rev. A. Wellesley Orr, Vicar of St. Paul's, Kingston Hill, Surrey, volunteered his services. Mr. Orr seems to have found the way to his readers' hearts at once. He is conveying the Christian message of hope and consolation to the blind in Great Britain, in the distant parts of the Empire and in the United States, and he is persuading his readers to carry the message further and further afield. We look for a steady growth in the circulation of this magazine, because its Editor is presenting the truths of Christianity and the beauties of the Bible in a fresh and convincing manner, and is asking his blind readers to act as missionaries of light.

sidiary English and Subsidiary Philosophy; the first paper will be required at the end of this month"; "Will you send me as early as possible Virgil's *Aeniad*, Book VIII, and the translation by Davidson?"

The solution to the problem is this. The books required are transcribed into Braille by hand—written out, page by page, on a machine known as a Braille Writing Machine, something like a small typewriter. This work is done by volunteers—men and women with sight in all walks of life who have gone to immense trouble to master Braille in all its most difficult forms, and who devote hours of labour each day to a tedious, mentally and physically fatiguing task. Gratitude to them cannot adequately be expressed in conventional phrases; the only right way of thanking them is to tell them of the success of the blind students for whom they have been toiling.

This work is an example of the finest form of voluntary service. Our staff of about 150 voluntary writers buy their own Braille outfits, pay for the special paper on which Braille must be embossed, and frequently defray the cost of

binding the volumes they prepare. During the year, these 150 men and women have transcribed 975 large volumes and brought the total number of volumes in the Library up to 11,000.

The books transcribed include Palmer's *Company Law*, Onslow's *Lawyer's Manual of Bookkeeping*, Simpson's *Study of the Prose Works of Donne*, Bossuet's *Oraisons Funèbres*, Holden's *History of National Socialism*, Newbolt's *An English Anthology*, Dicksee's and Blain's *Office Organisation*, Grandgent's *Italian Grammar*, De Musset's *Poésies Nouvelles*, Oesterley's and Robinson's *History of Israel*.

Few people would care to undertake copying in ordinary script even one of the above-named books. Yet the Library's voluntary writers, with the much more onerous task of transcribing the books into Braille on a machine which requires continuous muscular action of all the fingers, individually produce many volumes every twelve months. During the past year, Mr. H. K. Picard has performed the really astonishing feat of writing forty volumes ; Mrs. Du Val and Mrs. Jackson are not far behind with thirty-six volumes each ; Mr. Knight has produced thirty-four volumes, and Colonel Carleton, twenty-five. Mrs. Du Val generally holds the record, but she undertook some of the most difficult books of the year, specialising in maps which take a long time to prepare.

Before undertaking the transcription of books for the Library, volunteers have to pass our Braille Examination Test. Naturally it is not an easy test, and only nineteen of fifty candidates passed it during the year. Colonel Saunders has for many years undertaken the training of volunteers, and many of his pupils are amongst our most excellent Brailists.

The actual number of volumes sent out to readers during the year was 3,422, but this figure is far from representing the total number of books in circulation. Many books are exchanged between students who happen to be studying at the same University, and the Library service, which is entirely free of charge, permits borrowers to keep books for as long as they need them, sometimes extending to a period of years. A student may also borrow as many books as he requires, and he may at one time have 200 volumes.

III. EMBOSSED MUSIC, AND BLIND MUSICIANS

(a) Music in Braille Notation

A NEW edition of the catalogue, in Braille, of Braille music, has been issued during the year. It occupies eight large size volumes.

Books required for examinations often get out of date so far as the student is concerned, and from time to time batches of books for which there is no longer a special demand are given to the National Library for the Blind for general circulation. This frees the shelves for the latest books on all subjects immediately they are available.

There are certain students' books of which one copy only is insufficient. Six copies of such books can be prepared from one hand-written master copy on the Pyke Duplicator. This machine is also very useful for producing copies of examination papers and class transcriptions wanted at short notice.

While the limited resources of our Library prevent us from making its service international, we always do what we can to help students in the Dominions and Colonies and in America. The justification of doing so is such a message as this : " May I thank you very sincerely once again for the privilege you have extended to me in lending me Braille books ? I have an important piece of news to give you in this letter. On the 9th instant I was appointed to the full-time post of Second Lecturer in Classics, Auckland University College."

(b) Miscellaneous Braille Manuscript Work

Before a voluntary writer tackles the transcription of a book, he transcribes extracts and articles from the best periodicals. These are not wasted. They are sent regularly through a Reading Club to schools and institutions, and to professional people, providing them with topical information valuable in their daily work. We receive from members of the Club such comments as " The articles have been of the utmost value to me in my work."

Our Correspondence Section has grown considerably. The transcription into Braille of letters from friends of the blind is regarded as a great boon ; and at Christmas we receive many requests for seasonable messages to be embossed in Braille on Christmas cards. We also undertake Braille transcriptions of manuscripts and documents for private customers and Schools and other Institutions for the Blind.

This fact gives some idea of the amount of music obtainable in Braille. It has been described by distinguished musicians as a thoroughly representative selection of classic and modern music, meeting the needs of the

organist, pianist, vocalist, and dance player, and in addition providing examination music, both instrumental and vocal, and works on theory, in all grades.

Braille music is produced in the same way as Braille books. The musical score is dictated, bar by bar, to a blind transcriber, and the Braille notation symbols are afterwards stereotyped on to metal plates, from whence volumes of music and sheet music are printed. In use, a blind player memorises the score as his fingers run over the Braille transcription.

Although copyright owners invariably permit us to transcribe musical works without payment of fee, the cost of producing Braille music is relatively higher than the cost of producing Braille literature. But Braille music has one advantage over Braille books. The symbols for Braille Music Notation are used throughout the world, so that English Braille music and French or German Braille music are interchangeable. The average piece of music for organ or piano, a song or a dance, can be obtained from us by the blind in all countries at the low price of fourpence, which is less than one-fourth of the cost of production.

During the year, 1,050 bound music volumes and 6,916 pamphlets or pieces of sheet music have been published, and 1,548 music plates have been produced.

The selection of music to be published in Braille is made by a Committee composed mainly of professional blind musicians who understand from experience the requirements of blind music students, teachers, instrumentalists and vocalists. The Committee pays special attention to the needs of those entering for examinations, and the Braille music published includes pieces on the syllabuses of all the principal examining bodies, and of the Competition Festivals. The Committee also caters satisfactorily for those requiring vocational and recreational music.

"We are all grateful," writes one correspondent, "for the enormous mass of good music, its accuracy in printing, and the remarkably low price at which it can be obtained."

(b) Manuscript Music Library

As the Students' Library provides the general student with manuscript Braille literature, so does the Music Library provide the music student with manuscript Braille music. Musical works which are not in general demand, but which are needed for study, are transcribed by blind music writers on our staff, but we owe much to volunteers with a wide knowledge of

music who act as readers. During the year forty-four new works have been added to the Library, including not only music for young students but music for advanced musicians. Candidates for examinations have been supplied with examination papers in Braille.

(c) Interests of Blind Musicians

The blind can and frequently do excel as musicians. Blindness is no handicap to musical ability, but in the musical profession a blind musician is heavily handicapped. Even though he may be a better musician than a musician with sight, he cannot so easily keep in touch with developments in the musical world, nor is he so free to apply immediately for appointments. We do all in our power, therefore, to help blind musicians in securing engagements. We run a series of Organ Recitals and Concerts at which blind musicians are able to demonstrate their musical abilities, and we have, as an experiment, set aside a small sum of money to be used in assisting good concert artists in making public appearances, and music teachers of ability in giving student concerts in their own districts. We hope that by bringing blind artists of real ability, with a good platform manner and appearance, before the public as frequently as possible, we shall be furthering the interests of blind musicians generally.

Our efforts to help blind instrumentalists have taken a new direction during the past year. We have decided to assist in the establishment, training and equipment of a dance band, consisting of twelve or more blind musicians, as it has been amply proved that this type of work can be well carried out by suitably equipped blind artists. We have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Claude Bampton, who for some time held a position in Italy similar to that held by Henry Hall at the present time in England. He now runs several bands of his own in this country, and has made a great number of gramophone records. He is also a composer of dance music, and writes on dance band topics. With these advantages, we hope that the band will eventually be able to take its place amongst the finest in the country. Intensive rehearsals and coaching have begun, and the band will probably make its first public appearance at the end of this year. We may add that it is anticipated that the band will not exhaust its functions in itself, but will act as a bridge over which well-trained blind dance band performers can find their way into other bands.

For blind organists holding the A.R.C.O. or equivalent diploma, three scholarships of £120

each are available annually at Dr. Sydney H. Nicholson's School of English Church Music, Chislehurst, Kent. We bear two-thirds of the cost of each of the scholarships, and we are indebted to Gardner's Trust for the Blind for

IV. TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND PROVISION OF APPARATUS

BRaille, as we have mentioned, can be embossed on a metal plate by a stereotyping machine or embossed on paper by a writing machine. During the year there have been several developments towards the improvement of both methods.

Visitors to the Institute who have seen our blind stereotypists embossing plates on machines driven by compressed air will be interested to know that they are to be provided with new plant. The compressed air machines are old and valued servants, some of them dating from 1890, and there is one machine still in use whose birth certificate is lost in the dust of antiquity. Specimens of stereotyping machines used in other countries have been kept under constant observation, and our Technical Research Sub-Committee are now building a model machine driven by electricity. The new machines will have many advantages. They will save time and lower the cost of preparing the plates. They will be much more silent in operation, a very important point in our works, because the noise of other machines, combined with the murmur of many readers' voices dictating "copy" to operators, is distracting, especially to stereotypists who are engaged in transcribing difficult books. The new machines will, we believe, incorporate the good points of our own machines and of recent foreign models, together with improvements resulting from our own researches.

For some time past the Committee has been trying to find a means whereby writers of Braille could duplicate their work in their own homes. Several processes have been tested, such as embossing aluminium sheets, to act as master sheets, on the ordinary Braille writing machine; and backing up the paper on which the characters are embossed with plastic wood, plaster, etc.; but all have proved unsatisfactory. There is no doubt that the ideal method would be a process whereby the paper master sheet would be hardened sufficiently to permit copies to be taken from it in a press, but as no such method has yet been discovered, the Committee has decided to make a stereotyping machine, worked by a foot treadle, which will be much smaller than the electrically operated machines at Head-

the remaining third. Blind candidates for the diplomas of the Royal College of Organists are allowed free practice on the Institute's organ, which is a replica of the organ at the Royal College.

IV. TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND PROVISION OF APPARATUS

quarters, and which will emboss double zinc plates such as we use in the production of books. The cost of this model is very generously being met by a member of the Committee, Colonel E. T. Wright, who has already made some valuable experiments and produced 500 copies of three Braille Readers on these lines.

In our last Report we fully described our new type of Braille Writing Machine, the Pyke-Glauser. Although it is necessarily expensive, over 100 machines have been supplied to the blind, both at home and abroad, during the year, and we are very glad to say that they are proving most satisfactory. "I can say without hesitation," wrote one recipient of the machine, "that this is far and away the greatest contribution to the production of Braille yet invented for the private user, and the minute attention given to every detail merits the highest praise." This letter is typical of many.

Braille can also be written with a stylus on a pocket frame, and a new frame has been produced during the year to allow the maximum amount of continuous writing to be written on a small sheet of paper. Stereotyping machines and the Pyke-Glauser Writing Machine can "interpoint" Braille; that is, the dots on one side of the paper are embossed between the dots on the other side of the paper. On pocket frames this "interpointing" is not possible, the Braille being "interlined"; that is, the lines of dots on one side of the paper are embossed between the lines of dots on the other side. But the new frame permits an approach to "interpointing," and thus allows more matter to be written. The frame is made of duralmin, and is both light and strong.

The shorthand used by blind stenographers is a very highly contracted form of Braille, and is embossed on a paper ribbon passing through a special kind of Braille Writing Machine. It is obvious that such a machine must be as quiet as possible in operation to avoid irritating impatient dictators. The machines so far made in this country and abroad have not been satisfactory in this respect, but we have now produced a machine which we can claim approaches silence. This result has been effected by actuating the paper

TOUCHING SPACE & TIME



1. The Institute's Blind Host showing Embossed Globe to Blind Children.
2. Learning the Rivers of England.
3. A Look at the Black Sea—in view of the Dardanelles Question.
4. Telling the Time by Touch.



2



4



5

THE BRAILLE WRITING MACHINE



6

5. The Pyke-Glauser Braille Writing Machine in use.
6. Braille Writing Machines in the making.

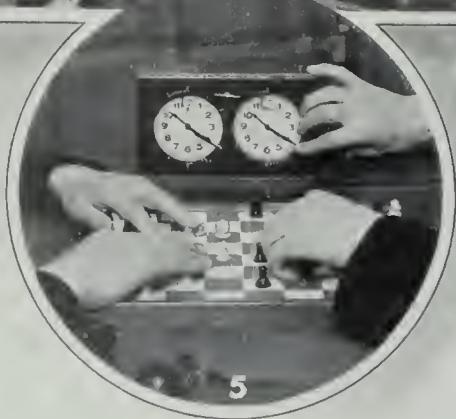
The N.I.B DANCE BAND



1. Mr. Claude Bampton rehearsing the Dance Band of
Blind Players
2. Blind Head of Music Department selecting a "Hot
Number"



BRIDGE, CHESS, and TALKING BOOKS



3. Printing Embossed Braille Symbols on Playing Cards.
4. Off-duty Time in the Massage School—"The Bridge Players."
5. Blind Chess Players have a Special Clock to time Moves.
6. Listening to a Talking Book—either Ear-phones or Loud Speakers can be used.

ribbon feed by a ball clutch instead of a ratchet and pawl, by inserting felt padding between the machine and its base, and by several minor alterations in the old design.

Moon type was invented nearly a century ago, and from time to time ingenious machines for writing in this type have been devised. These machines have all been cumbrous and have, therefore, not been suitable for general use. But the constantly increasing number of Moon readers has justified a further attempt, and an experimental model of a Moon Writing Machine is now being tested. We hope that by the time this Report goes to press, the tests will have been passed satisfactorily. To be unable to write personal letters to friends except through a third party is one of the minor but most irritating handicaps of loss of sight, especially in old age, and we believe that the ability to write in Moon type will be a great inducement for many people who lose their sight in later life to master what is really a very simple way of finger-reading.

It is very natural that elderly people should shrink from trying to learn to read by touch. Before they lost their sight they may have marvelled to see a mass of scarcely visible dots or outlines array themselves in meaning under the delicate touch of rapidly moving fingers. The Fricker Instruction Card is a card which, with much ingenuity, convinces hesitating learners that the Moon alphabet is closely allied to the ordinary alphabet. It consists of two hinged sheets. The upper sheet is embossed with the Moon letters, and when the card is open these only can be felt. But when the card is closed, embossings on the lower sheet project through openings in the upper sheet, and being flush with the Moon embossings, transform the embossed Moon alphabet into an embossed ordinary alphabet.

We are always seeking to adapt new games for the use of the blind, and to improve games already adapted. The blind have distinguished themselves as chess players and bridge players; they are also keen players of draughts and dominoes. During the year we have produced a new style of dominoes, embossed with light yellow pips on a black background, a combination of colours which relieves partially sighted

players from eye strain; and an improved pocket bridge scorer with plated type to avoid soiling the fingers, a leather cover which prevents the setting being disturbed, and special provision for indicating "vulnerability" when playing contract bridge. There are many other less well-known games, played with picture cards, etc., in which the blind can participate, and the latest to be adapted for their use is the amusing and instructive game of "Sum-it."

The use of the white stick as a distinguishing mark of the blind pedestrian continues to grow. During the year we supplied 1,509 white walking sticks, 455 for women and 1,054 for men. Since 1933 we have supplied nearly 4,000 sticks.

Recently a demand for special clocks arose, and we now supply two models with embossed dials, one model having a swivel which enables the dial to be placed at any angle most convenient for ease of reading.

We do our best to secure for the blind of this country at the lowest terms any piece of apparatus made abroad which is approved by our technical experts, and our Catalogue of Appliances includes several items of foreign manufacture. In this connection we are trying to further the case for free trade in articles solely intended for the blind. Such articles have a very limited market and are therefore comparatively costly to produce. The only way to reduce the cost to a reasonable figure is to extend the market to embrace the blind throughout the world. By so doing, the blind in the country of origin can benefit by the cheaper prices, while the blind in backward countries benefit by the latest inventions in progressive countries. Revenue on articles made for the blind can only be so slight as to be negligible, and we are glad to say that, so far as this country is concerned, several Members of Parliament have expressed their support of free trade for articles specially made to relieve the handicap of blindness.

It is most satisfactory and encouraging to find that requests for samples of our apparatus for exhibition are steadily increasing. Exhibits at important Exhibitions throughout the year have permitted people connected with blind welfare to inspect the latest appliances available.

V. TALKING BOOKS

IN our last Report we briefly outlined the genesis of the Talking Book. We announced the beginning of the experimental production of Talking Books in the form of gramophone records combined with the continuance of

research work in connection with other devices for recording the spoken word.

Production and research work are being conducted by the Sound Recording Committee. This Committee, which was originally appointed

by our Technical Research Committee in August, 1933, has been reconstituted, in agreement with St. Dunstan's, to produce Talking Book machines and records on a large scale experimental basis for a period of two years from 1st August, 1935, and to continue research into the development of Talking Books of the gramophone disc pattern or otherwise. The Committee is fortunate in having as its Chairman Captain Sir Ian Fraser, C.B.E., M.P., who, having long been interested in sound recording and reproducing, threw himself with particular enthusiasm into this side of the Institute's work when he joined its Council in 1929. We appreciate very highly the continued co-operation of St. Dunstan's, which is contributing half the cost of the work at present in hand.

The Committee, in choosing to experiment fully with gramophone records, was to some extent influenced by the decision of the American Foundation for the Blind, aided by a grant from Congress, to begin the immediate production of Talking Books in this form. The Committee saw the great advantage of being able to exchange British records with American records and so make available to the blind of this country a much larger library of recorded books than it would be possible to manufacture here. It decided, therefore, to make a record which would play on either British or American machines, but whereas the American records run, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ r.p.m., for fifteen or sixteen minutes each side, the British records run, at 24 r.p.m., for twenty-five minutes each side. The standard gramophone motor will not run steadily at either of these rates of speed, so a special gramophone has had to be constructed.

The British machines are of three types : an electrical gramophone to run off the mains ; a model with a clockwork motor and magnetic pick-up which can be used either with headphones or played through a wireless loud-speaker ; and a model similar to an ordinary mechanical gramophone.

All these machines are supplied to the blind at cost price only, and records are supplied from the Talking Book Library free. The total number of complete works now in the Library is fifty-five, of which twenty-four have been recorded in this country and thirty-one in America. There are several copies of each work, and the Library consists at present of 376 books. The Committee has supplied 369 machines, and to date 1,419 books have been circulated. Talking Books are now being despatched to borrowers at the rate of fifty each week. New books are being recorded at the Sound Com-

mittee's studio at the rate of one each fortnight, and books are also being recorded at the H.M.V. Company's studio ; so before long our borrowers will have a fairly wide choice of reading matter.

The books so far recorded in this country comprise the following :—

- The Bible*
St. John's Gospel
St. Luke's Gospel
- Biography and Autobiography*
The Story of San Michele, Axel Munthe
Disraeli, André Maurois
- Drama*
Selections from Shakespeare's Plays
St. Joan, Bernard Shaw
- Fiction*
Henry Esmond, W. M. Thackeray
Cranford, Mrs. Gaskell
Under the Greenwood Tree, Thomas Hardy
Typhoon, Joseph Conrad
The Prisoner of Zenda, Anthony Hope
The Time Machine, H. G. Wells
Goodbye, Mr. Chips, James Hilton.
The Scarlet Pimpernel, Baroness Orczy
The Thirty-Nine Steps, John Buchan
John Macnab, John Buchan.
The First Hundred Thousand, Ian Hay.
The Murder of Roger Ackroyd, Agatha Christie
Bulldog Drummond at Bay, "Sapper."
There's Death in the Churchyard, William Gore
Death at Broadcasting House, Val Gielgud and Holt Marvell

- History*
The World Crisis, Part I (Abridged Edition), Winston Churchill

- Literary Criticism*
Shakespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh.

- Travel*
In the Steps of the Master, H. V. Morton
Brazilian Adventure, Peter Fleming.

It will be noticed that most of these books are copyright works. It would not have been possible to record them had not the authors, publishers, and other owners of copyright, with their customary generosity towards the blind, permitted us to do so without payment of fees, on condition that the records were used only by the blind. Copyright owners have invariably responded to our requests to publish books in embossed type, but the permission to record is a greater concession, because Talking Books obviously can be used by people with sight. We are accepting the concession with gratitude and every determination to safeguard it from abuse. We greatly appreciate the confidence placed in us and in the blind users of Talking Books by copyright owners, and are deeply grateful to them, and to the Publishers' Association and the Society of Authors and Playwrights, both of which have recommended their members to grant us permission to record under stipulated conditions.

As equally important—and difficult—as the selection of suitable books for recording is the selection of suitable readers. The average size book takes ten records, and if the listener is to enjoy the eight hours or so required to get through the complete book, the voice of the reader must be pleasant and the style of reading unaffected. The Committee has made an extensive search for readers, and once again the help of the British Broadcasting Corporation has been invaluable. After a great number of tests, several readers with the requisite qualities of voice and diction, have been found. By periodical questionnaires, the Committee tests the reactions of listeners to readers and to the project generally, and is accumulating data which will be of great value in deciding the future of the Talking Book.

Interest in the Talking Book is world-wide. Our machines have been sent to South Africa, New Zealand, Canada and Australia. A machine and a record in Spanish have been sent, at the request of the Argentine Ambassador, to Buenos Aires. Experiments in the production of Talking Books are being made in France and Germany, and within the next few years we may hope that the Talking Book will combine with Braille as the link that connects the blind throughout the world.

We say "combine" with Braille, because the Talking Book is in no sense a rival to Braille. Braille will always be indispensable to those—and they are many—who prefer to read in silence rather than to listen, for text-books and all kinds of books which need careful study, and as a means of writing. But to those who lose their sight too late in life to master Braille, or who would like an alternative to Braille, or who have never acquired the habit of reading, the Talking Book will come as an immense boon, providing them with a source of recreation and

VI. EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH

(a) Employment of the Blind in the Institute's Work

IN carrying on the work of the National Institute, we give regular employment to 112 blind men and women. Our work, as readers can gather from this Report, is very diverse in nature, and it says much for the adaptability of the blind that they can satisfactorily fill positions not only of responsibility but requiring great technical and mechanical skill. The fact that work for the blind is to a considerable extent directed and accomplished by the blind themselves is a continuous source

bringing to them treasures of literature which perhaps they have never before fully appreciated.

We wish to emphasise that the Talking Book is still in an experimental stage, and that the Sound Recording Committee is continuing its research into every known means of recording. The extensive experiment now being made with gramophone machines and records is an endeavour to ascertain the possibilities of Talking Books in a definite form as a permanent service. It is possible that a better medium than gramophone records may be found, but whatever conclusions as to the best medium are reached at the end of the two years' period of combined experimental production and research, we shall then have to seek for some means whereby the Talking Book may be brought within reach not only of those who are able to afford the purchase of a somewhat expensive machine, but of all blind people.

We have not sought, for this project, Government aid such as that afforded in America. But private benefactors have not been wanting. The Committee was enabled considerably to enlarge its programme by a most generous donation from Lord Nuffield of £5,000. The British and Foreign Bible Society has also contributed, paying the cost of recording the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John, which have been beautifully read by Mr. Hibbert, Chief Announcer to the B.B.C. We also owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. William C. Leng, of Dundee, who has paid for the recording of Dean Inge's anthology *Everyman's Bible* and *The Pickwick Papers*, and to many others who have made special contributions to the Sound Recording Committee's Fund.

The exchange of Talking Books with America has been greatly facilitated by the kindness of the Treasury in accepting the recommendation of the Import Duties Advisory Committee to exempt Talking Books from Import Duties.

of encouragement to blind youth. The blind massage student has a blind instructor, the blind man with a business problem dictates to a blind shorthand-typist, books for the blind are made by the blind, efforts in aid of the blind are organised by the blind, concerts for the blind are given by the blind—in brief, the guiding light of the backward blind is the vision of the progressive blind.

Recently we have tried to induce blind people to develop their literary talents with a view to becoming professional writers or journalists. A sign that these efforts are bearing

fruit is the fact that blind writers are beginning to utilise our N.I.B. Typing Bureau for typing fair copies of short stories, articles, etc., from Braille manuscript for presentation to publishers or printers. This Bureau gives employment to blind shorthand-typists and undertakes typing work of every description. The volume of work done by the Bureau is steadily increasing. It includes a good deal of free transcription work for such bodies as the B.B.C. and societies and firms receiving correspondence in Braille. Copies of the price list will be sent on request, and we ask readers of this Report to bear the Bureau in mind when in need of typing services.

Another means of employing the blind is provided by our N.I.B. "Blintraders" Kiosks. We have established five Kiosks for the sale of tobacco, cigarettes, and confectionery—at the Institute's Headquarters in Great Portland Street, at Aldwych House, at Queen's House in Kingsway, at Grosvenor Mansions in Victoria Street, and at Prince's Arcade, Piccadilly. They are under the management of blind men, who find the work most congenial. "Serving in a kiosk helps me to a more tolerant and impartial outlook," writes one manager; he then quotes Hamlet's words "I could be bound in a nutshell and count myself king of infinite space," and adds "He might have been a Kiosk manager!" Another notices quaint happenings almost every day, and says "the gem of the lot" was when a lady with a baby asked him to hold the baby while she went to find baby's papa! He pictured the astonishment of his customers as he balanced the baby while dexterously supplying a packet of Players! Equally obliging was a brother manager, who was able gallantly to comply with the request, made in a very soft voice, of a young lady buying chocolate: "Excuse me, but could you also oblige me with a safety pin?"

We have quoted these incidents because they illustrate the good humour and cheerfulness of the blind when they are given a job of work to do. They don't just do it; they do it with a smile. The management of a Kiosk is work peculiarly suitable for people with a cheerful temperament, and we hope that "Blintraders" Kiosks will soon be established in many parts of the country as flourishing concerns. To realise our hope we need support in two directions: we shall gratefully welcome the offer of free sites for kiosks from owners of existing or projected office buildings, hotels, blocks of flats, factories, etc.; and we earnestly solicit the regular patronage of the people in the neighbourhood of each kiosk which is established.

(b) Employment Research

A very large percentage of blind people are without employment. The greater number of them are "unemployable" by reason of old age, feeble health, etc., but there are a considerable number whose talents and ambitions cannot be satisfactorily expressed in the employments normally open to blind people in workshops for the blind.

The reduction of unemployment generally in this country has at any rate begun, and we trust that there may be many blind people amongst those who will be found jobs in the near future. Meanwhile it is our duty to find out what jobs can be done by the blind, and to do our best to push blind people forward as candidates for them when the opportunities arise. To carry out this duty properly we had to have the fullest enquiries made into any industry which offered any reasonable chance of giving employment to blind people, or which could be introduced into existing workshops for the blind and thus enable the workshops to take on more employees.

Reports on twenty-seven industries have so far been made, and ten of them are favourable, adding three to the seven favourable reports we mentioned last year. The ten industries offering chances of blind employment are as follows: the manufacture of soap, cardboard boxes, tiled fireplace surrounds and curbs, pre-cast breeze slabs, blocks and bricks, patent window sash hinges, hand-made cigarettes, artificial flowers, and woven fibre furniture; weaving on simple automatic looms; and key-cutting.

The following industries are being investigated: laundering, and the manufacture of standardised woodwork, floor and shoe polishes, buttons and other casein articles, cosmetics, pale and wire fencing, and patent polishing gloves. The last three show favourable prospects.

The practical results of this exhaustive enquiry, up to the time of writing, have been as follows:—

In August, 1935, the manufacture by the blind of cardboard boxes began at Leicester. In January, 1935, the manufacture of hand-made cigarettes by the blind was started at the Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, London, and at the same institution toilet soap-making by the blind began last March. In February, the manufacture by the blind of the geraniums sold in the streets on "Flag Days" in aid of the blind was started in Swansea. We hope that during the coming year an experiment with

weaving on simple automatic looms will be begun. Arrangements are also being made in workshops for the blind to manufacture from old motor-tyres an entirely new type of rubber mat.

The main general conclusion reached is that there is a wide variety of industries in which a sufficient proportion of the work could be efficiently carried out by blind men and women. The mechanisation of industry is a mixed blessing from the blind worker's point of view. Blind labour is by no means tied to handwork, and machinery in some cases may assist the blind worker to a bigger output. On the other hand, the employment in a trade of fully

automatic machinery debars that trade from workshops for the blind. In the majority of the trades investigated, the factors which rendered their introduction into workshops for the blind inadvisable were not related to the disabilities of the blind but to such matters as the low wages paid to sighted workers, often due to too great a use of juvenile and female labour; the excessive cost of the plant and equipment which would be needed; the necessity to start operations on a large scale; the lack of a free market in raw materials; and the unduly high proportion of administrative and selling staff.

VII. PERSONAL SERVICES TO THE BLIND

MOST of the services previously described affect the blind generally. Those we class as "personal services" vary in their nature according to individual needs.

(a) Assistance in Co-operation with Local Agencies

At no other time in our history has the welfare of the blind been the subject of more thoughtful consideration than it is at present. Local authorities throughout the country have statutory obligations towards the blind, and the schemes of relief and assistance in force are generally rendered through the local agencies for the blind. Our national work enables us to keep in close touch with all this local work, and we are able to use the knowledge we so obtain not only in bettering our own work but by helping to indicate, when requested, the directions in which increased local activity may properly find expression and fulfilment.

This connection with local work permits us to render, in the friendliest spirit of co-operation, certain extra services when needed to blind individuals. In a few cases, local authorities have not yet fully accepted their responsibilities towards the blind, and in all cases, there is, owing to financial reasons, a limit beyond which the services to the blind provided by the local authorities do not go. We consider, however, that no blind person deserving of further assistance should suffer because of a necessarily prescribed limitation, and we try to give that additional assistance to as many blind people as possible. We have no Government grant for such assistance; if it involves expenditure, it has to be borne from our voluntary funds or by the generosity, always forthcoming for deserving cases, of Gardner's Trust for the Blind.

We give this assistance, in every case, only with the knowledge, consent and, if possible,

the co-operation of the local agencies for the blind, and we have found that this policy cements good understanding and relationships while preventing overlapping. It takes many forms, and its value cannot adequately be expressed in terms of money. Advice and reliable information are often worth more to blind people than gifts of money. Nevertheless, financial help has been given during the year to 180 people. It has been given for a variety of purposes, one of which is the establishment of small businesses which will yield a reasonable livelihood—a typical example of "extra" help unobtainable from local authorities. Then blind people who have been ill need holidays; they could not possibly afford them with their "local relief" money, so we send them to our Convalescent Home at St. Leonards-on-Sea. Hampers of seasonable fare are distributed at Christmas (in the south-western counties, for instance, not a needy blind person went without a real Christmas dinner); and part of the income from the Bailey Bequest is devoted to the relief of the sick and the poor.

"I must thank you most heartily for having brought to a successful issue the effort made on my behalf," "I do really appreciate this wonderful support," "My holiday is the best I have ever had"—these simple expressions of gratitude extracted from the many letters we have received will best convey to the reader the importance of a service which, although it may be limited by finance, is always made elastic by goodwill.

To our blind ex-employees we have a personal obligation, and in accordance with our usual practice we have expended during the year £1,573 in allowances to blind men and women who, on account of old age or incapacity, have retired from the service of the Institute.

(b) Grants for Higher Education and Professional Training

The funds allocated by local authorities for services to the blind seldom provide all that is required for the higher education of the blind in secondary schools, and blind men and women proceeding to the Universities or undergoing training for the legal, massage, and other professions always have to find part of the cost of so doing from their own resources or from philanthropic bodies. In fact, were it not for additional assistance many blind boys and girls and young men and women of outstanding ability and enterprise would be fatally handicapped at the beginning of their careers.

The claims for assistance in the vocational training of blind students and establishing them in their professions are increasing ; during the year we expended £2,609 on various forms of higher education, and £173 in assistance to qualified blind masseurs and masseuses, either in the form of grants-in-aid or in supplying the equipment for their private clinics.

We are especially gratified in being able to render help of this kind, because these young blind people of to-day are the hope of the blind world to-morrow. They are carrying on the crusade against the misguided pity or ignorant stupidity which in the past condemned the blind *en masse* to uselessness. Despite individuals who towered, by sheer force of character, into recognition, the blind were regarded by the majority of people as a class apart—an object for charity, an object for commiseration, but not as an object for enterprise. Thanks to the pioneers of yesterday, and the workers of to-day, the blind of to-morrow will, we hope, be free to establish themselves as citizens of a world illuminated by the achievements of their blind predecessors, and enlightened by the attitude of their sighted fellows.

(c) Help for Blind Children

We reported last year that we were administering a sum of £320—part of the result of Captain Sir Ian Fraser's broadcast appeal on behalf of blind children—as follows : £120 for providing blind babies with toys ; £100 for helping blind boys and girls to start in life ; and £100 to found two scholarships at secondary schools for the blind. The sum has since been increased to £366, and the balance will be used to assist special cases in need. At Christmas time toys of every description were distributed through the local agencies for the blind to blind children

under five throughout the country, and we have been assured that they have given much pleasure to the little ones. Payments have also been made from the other allocations, and the total sum will be expended over a period of two years

Last summer we were able, with the co-operation of the Children's Country Holidays Fund and the British Red Cross Society, to send a number of blind children for a holiday at Northwood Park, Sparsholt, near Winchester. It is wonderful what a difference a few weeks of open air, sunshine, good food, and experienced and loving attention make to children who all the year round are confined to city streets, and we think that it is essential to the well-being of the blind children of this country that their lives should be brightened and refreshed by regular periods of combined work and play in holiday surroundings. We are, therefore, enquiring into the possibility of providing a seaside holiday home and school for children of school age. To serve its purpose properly, the latest architectural ideas for making full use of the sunlight and the fresh air would need to be incorporated in the design. This rules out the conversion of an existing building, and we have come to the conclusion that the home and school should be specially erected on a site on the South Coast with easy access to the sands. Such a spot is difficult to find, but we hope that by this time next year we shall have purchased a suitable site and that the erection of the building will be well in hand.

(d) Miscellaneous Assistance

There are many forms of assistance given to blind individuals which we have not space to classify. One example of such assistance is the gift of books, apparatus, games, subscriptions to periodicals, and so on, to blind people who need them but cannot possibly afford to pay even the nominal prices ; another, is our effort to provide travelling facilities for the blind. Over 5,000 passes issued by the London Passenger Transport Board for its tram and omnibus services are now being used by blind people, and many of these were obtained through the Institute. We have also been successful in obtaining special facilities from the main line railway companies, and from several private bus and coach services, and we hope that the Traffic Commissioners will sanction additional privileges for blind passengers in the near future.

VIII. SUNSHINE HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES

OUR three Sunshine Homes provide accommodation for all blind babies who cannot be adequately cared for in their own homes. The Sunshine Homes continue to be fully used, and although blindness in infancy is, we are thankful to say, decreasing, there is a growing demand for the accommodation of blind babies who are or appear to be mentally retarded. Some years ago we set aside the Sunshine Home at Leamington, which accommodates thirty children, for this purpose, but the Home was quickly filled, and at the moment we are considering whether further accommodation for children of this type should be found. It is a sad fact that blindness in very early life is frequently accompanied by actual or apparent retardation of the intelligence. A number of children respond to care and training and can be sent on to the special elementary schools at seven years of age as normal blind children, but there is still need to make further provision for blind children who prove to be mentally deficient.

Babies are admitted to the Sunshine Homes from birth to six years of age. Every parent will recognise the importance of those first years of life when the little bodies are nurtured and the little minds are developed, and if anyone has a right to the most loving care and the most careful training it is the helpless little mite who, through no fault of its own, is ushered into the world bereft of one of God's greatest gifts—sight. The children leave the Homes for elementary schools when they are either six or seven years old. The admissions and discharges during the year were as follows :—

	<i>East Grinstead</i>	<i>Southport</i>	<i>Leamington</i>
Total residents at 31st March, 1935	31	26	26
Add admissions during year	9	10	7
	—	—	—
	40	36	33
Less discharges	8	8	4
	—	—	—
Total at 31st March, 1936	32	28	29
	—	—	—

In our last Report we gave a full description of the modern Kindergarten methods which, under the direction of Miss Nancy Catty, M.A., our adviser on Kindergarten Schools, have been adopted at the Homes. The object of the kindergarten training and the general training is the inculcation of independence. The mind and the body must be liberated from the shackles of blindness so that both may develop naturally.

Blindness very seriously limits the exertion of the imitative faculties, and if a group of babies, blind but otherwise healthy in mind and body, were left without special training, they would certainly develop into abnormal children—different from seeing children. The one aim of the Sunshine training is to direct physical and mental development into normal channels.

The Sunshine baby is not different from other babies. It has all the lovable qualities—the curiosity, the mischievousness, the grace, the winsomeness—of the normal baby.

Picture a Christmas scene at the Southport Home. It is Christmas Eve. The babies are safely tucked away in their cots, the last of the decorating has been done, and the nurses accompany Father Christmas as he steals through the night nurseries, filling the stockings. As he bends over one cot, a baby boy, Charles, awakes—his dreams are of Christmas and here, right by his hand, is Father Christmas himself ! “ May I feel his beard ? ” he asks one of the nurses, who is standing by eating a tangerine. The nurse says he may, he does so,—and next morning Charles is the hero of the Christmas party. . . . Now some days after, the nurses had tangerines for dessert, and one of the nurses on returning to duty to rouse the babies from their midday sleep, came to Charles. His little nose perked up, his face flushed with excitement, and “ Nurse, ” he exclaimed, “ I can smell Father Christmas ! ”

Bedtime. “ Oh ! ” said Peter, “ I don’t want to be bathed, do you, Keith ? ” “ Yes, ” replied Keith, “ I like being bathed.” Peter ruminated. “ I wonder if we have to be bathed in heaven ! Do you think we shall ? ” Keith didn’t know, so Peter worked it out in his own mind. “ No ! ” he triumphantly announced, “ I don’t think we shall, because heaven is clean ! ”

Peter’s delightful idea of heaven may not be flattering to “ Sunshine House, ” but Keith makes up for the lapse by flattering Matron. “ I’m Matron ! ” said he, when playing “ real and imaginary persons, ” “ I shall go into my office now—and sit on my chair and do really hard work ! ”

The children love animal pets, and the birds and flowers. “ Hasn’t Paddy got a lovely coat, Nurse, ” said Ellen, stroking the dog ; “ did God make him of fur ? ” A friend sent some pigeons to one of the Homes, and the children were overjoyed when the pigeons built their nest in one of the nurseries. Day after day the

children "watched" the mother sitting on the nest. The excitement was great when two eggs appeared, and became more intense when one of the eggs was hatched and two young ones appeared. The pigeon family gradually grew to ten, and it was a pretty sight to see the children feeding the birds on the lawn.

The children are interested in all the work of the Homes, and go about the house in perfect independence. They love to help in sweeping and dusting and in keeping everything bright and clean. A daily cry is "Shall I 'do' nursery duties to-night?" Dolls at the Sunshine Homes are fortunate—they get routine treatment and diet!

It would not do for the backward babies at the Leamington Home to be with the quick and alert children, as they might retard the progress of the latter with no benefit to themselves. Backward children with sight are often able to learn through imitation, but blind backward children are left behind in isolation because they are unable to observe and copy. Some of the children when they are admitted to the Leamington Home are unable to feed themselves or hold their mugs when they drink, or handle a spoon nicely or even to walk alone—not because they are mentally defective but because they are mentally retarded. They have not been brought up correctly.

Regular visitors to the Leamington Home are

impressed by improvements which they can measure, and frequently they say they can scarcely recognise a child, so great is the progress. The awakening of memory, shown by some remark, the dawning of the spirit of enquiry, seen in the eager upturned little face,—these are steps on the first rungs of the ladder upwards to light, and it is intensely interesting to watch the little brains leading the little feet higher and higher.

A small boy was given a toy piano when he was ill in bed and soon he was playing the tunes of nursery rhymes and airs he had heard on the gramophone. Before bedtime he had mastered six tunes, and at the end of the next day he had a repertoire of quite fifteen. He can now play simple exercises as well on the ordinary piano, but his hands are too small to do more than that. He gives "recitals," and his audience of the elder children sit quiet as mice around, thrilled to the bone. This little pianist of not quite six even includes in his programmes "songs by request."

Strict attention is paid at the Homes to the general health of the babies, and special medical attention is given to the eyes. Some of the eye operations have resulted in giving a little more light to eyes not entirely without sight. "Light for the eyes if possible, light for the mind always," might be the motto of the Sunshine Homes.

IX. SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND CHILDREN

AT Court Grange, Abbotskerswell, S. Devon, we have a School for the care and training of boys and girls who are not making satisfactory progress at ordinary elementary schools for the blind by reason of actual or apparent retardation or who are in other ways unsuitable. Blind children of this type present a difficult educational problem, but we think we can claim that Court Grange is providing a solution. To prove this to our readers, we have been permitted by the Board of Education to quote from a report recently made by one of H.M. Inspectors after a third visit to the school. "This visit only confirms the view that here retarded blind children are receiving an education which is very well fitted both for their present and future needs. The change in their behaviour and poise since my first visit is very marked. They have confidence in themselves, know their way about, run without fear on the lawns and speak without hesitation to a visitor. The older children of this large family—for such it seems—have been well taught to care for the younger and more helpless. . . . The social training in courtesy, good habits and usefulness

is worthy of high praise. . . . Every effort is made to cultivate all sources of happiness within each child's reach."

This progress has been maintained during the past year. Perhaps the biggest step forward has been the provision of a Gymnasium Hall, which was opened last October by Lt.-Colonel E. C. Clay, Chairman of our General Purposes Committee. Designed for use as an assembly hall or open-air school, the hall is completely fitted as a gymnasium with the latest modern appliances, and a properly equipped stage.

Colonel Clay, in his speech at the opening, said: "You cannot hope to train happy minds unless you are also training bodies." Many of the children, when they first come to the school, are in very poor health, and their physical needs receive the first attention. They soon begin to thrive in the pure Devonshire air, and gradually regular exercise in the open air, physical training, nourishing food and regular hours have their natural result, and the development of the intelligence can proceed unhampered by bodily ailments.

SCHOOL FOR RETARDED
BLIND CHILDREN
"Court Grange"
Abbotskerswell, South Devon



1. Outdoor Physical Jerks.
2. One of the Boys' Dormitories.
3. The Morning Constitutional.
4. Handwork Instruction—outdoors whenever possible.
- 5-6. The New Gymnasium Hall—
Exterior and Interior.

SUNSHINE BABIES at the Sunshine Homes

EAST GRINSTEAD
SOUTHPORT
LEAMINGTON



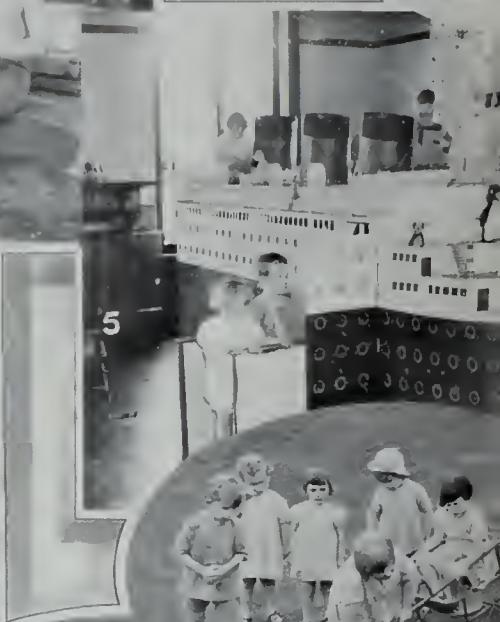
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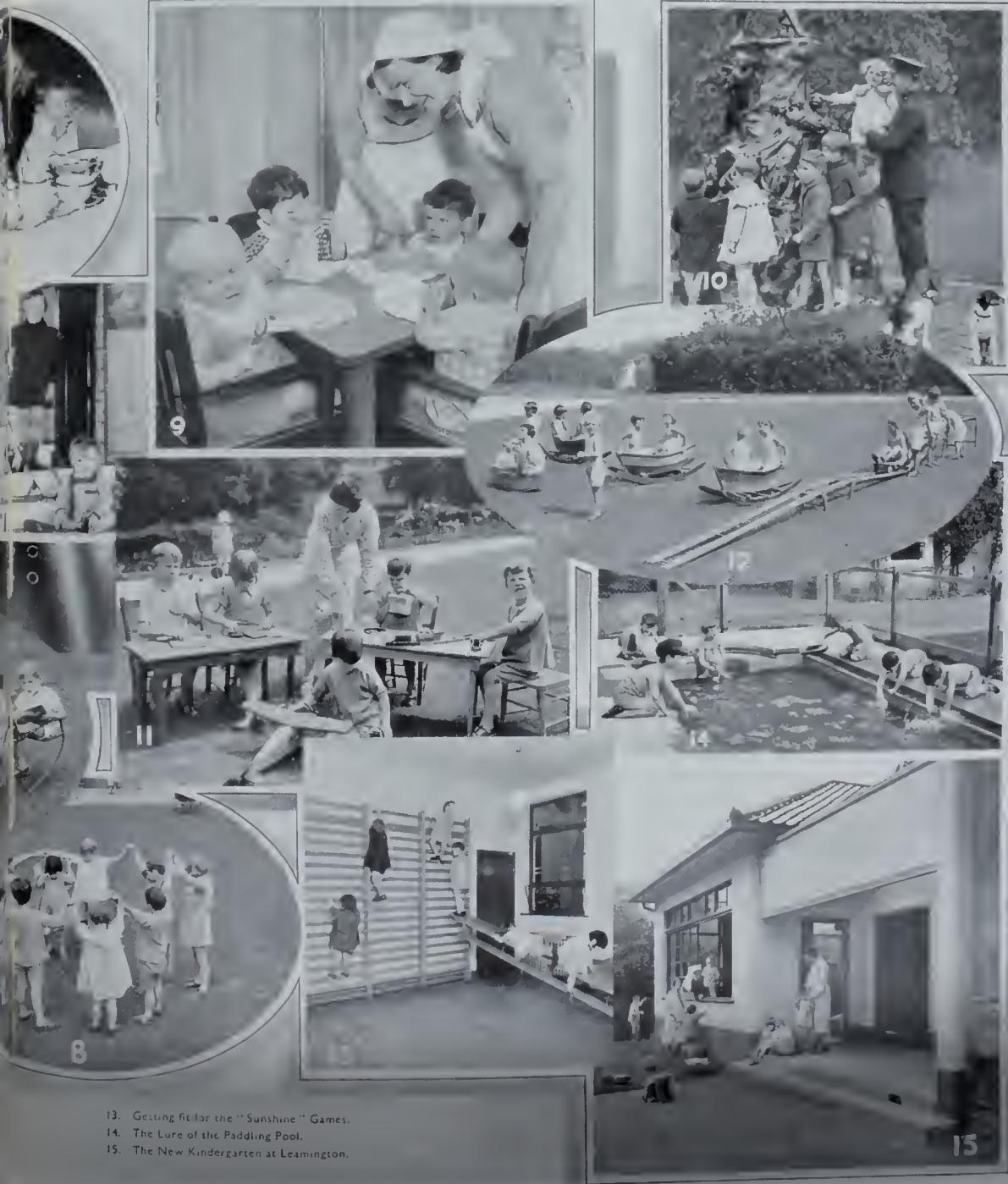
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6

1. "Sunshine" Toddlers.
2. A Little Bathing Beauty.
3. Taking Tea with the Lady Mayoress.
4. A View of the Home at East Grinstead.
5. On Board the "Queen Mary."
6. "Music hath charms"
7. "Tossed in the Cradle of the Deep."
- B. "Ring a Ring o' Roses."
9. A Really Enjoyable Meal.

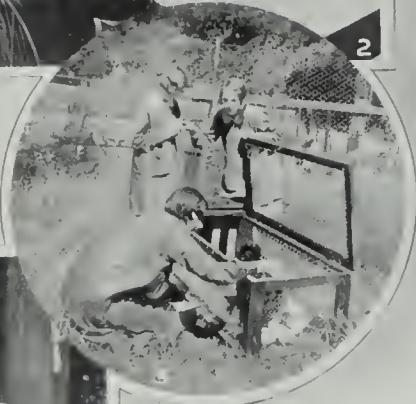
10. A Visit to Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens.
11. Lessons on the Lawn.
12. Training for the Boat Race.



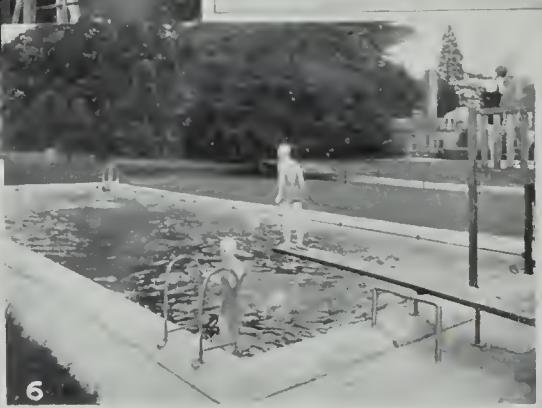
CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE

FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE
OR NO SIGHT

Chorleywood : Herts.



- 1 One of the Classrooms
- 2 The Hand-work Room
3. With the Poultry
4. "Dipping" in the Lily Pond.
- 5 Juniors in the "Jungle-Gym."
- 6 The New Swimming Pool.



6

The physical work in the gymnasium is giving the children complete self-confidence, and as at our Sunshine Homes, the development of self-reliance, both physical and mental, is the main object of the curriculum. The concerts which the children are now able to hold every month are of great use in this direction, as the programmes of singing, piano playing, reciting

X. COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT

DURING the year our College at Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, has opened the doors of its Junior School to little boys as well as little girls, and the first two little boys have come at the age of four to play a manly part in the College life. The name of this section of our Report is, therefore, not quite correct, but we are loth to change it because it has a tradition of happy days and fine achievements behind it.

As school years go, the past has been a memorable one. The local celebrations of the late King's Jubilee were held in the lovely setting of the College grounds, and the School had its full share in the country dancing, the community singing, and "all the fun of the fair." Later came the time of mourning for King George, and the proclamation of King Edward VIII—historic events shared to the full by the pupils in the School Hall, where they assemble for important broadcast commentaries.

A private event of importance was the opening of the Swimming Pool, described in our last Report, by Viscountess Hampden. There were speeches, and tea, and dancing, and singing, and demonstrations of special apparatus, but the best moment came last, when word

and acting are carried out entirely by the children themselves.

There are at present 31 children in residence, ranging from the ages of 8 to 15. They are not bound down by class routine. Each of them receives individual attention, and individual defects receive individual treatment. At the same time, all are united in good comradeship, and all are given a broad outlook on life.

went round to prepare for the first dip, and into the pool plunged the School, as one man!

In December the School produced Barrie's play *A Kiss for Cinderella*, and gave a remarkably good performance.

Pupils have achieved many examination successes during the year, especially in the music examinations of the Royal Schools of Music and Trinity College. Several senior girls have left the School to go on to the Universities and Training Colleges, or to receive professional instruction in teaching and massage, and, in one case, to train in floral art.

The "old girls" keep in closest touch with the School, and are a vital stimulus. When news comes through to present pupils that one "old girl" has gained her Certificate for Social Science, that another has specialised in elocution and is now using her gift professionally, that another is working for her Ph.D., that another has secured a teacher's post in a school for the blind in Ceylon, it inspires them to renewed efforts to keep the College flag flying, and to carve for themselves a niche in the monument of the College history.

XI. MASSAGE AND ELECTROTHERAPY BY THE BLIND

(a) Massage School

AT nineteen years of age or, perhaps even more so, at thirty-five, two years of instruction must appear a lifetime to blind men and women who enter the Massage School intent on earning their living and beginning independent careers. But after a few weeks a subtle change can soon be seen in the blind candidates, for whether they be nineteen or thirty-five, so busily occupied are they in this new world, so full of variety is every day, so attractive is the communal interest, so absorbing are the increasing responsibilities, that they have no time nor desire for dreams of the future. They live in an exciting present, and the two years pass away all too rapidly. "What a really good time it has been! Have we been here for

two whole years? I am sorry it has gone. It has been the best time of my life." We believe that words such as these have been said by almost every student who has passed through our Massage School.

At the present moment the largest number of blind students at one time together since the School opened in 1915 are undergoing training—seven women and eighteen men, twenty-five in all. The training includes all subjects relative to massage, remedial exercises and electrotherapy, and instruction in educational gymnastics.

During the year nine students successfully qualified in the Massage, eight in the Remedial Exercises, and three in the Electrotherapy examinations of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

(b) Evening Massage and Electrical Clinic

To prepare for these examinations, blind candidates must have thorough practical experience. Practical work is provided at two of the large London General Hospitals and at the Institute's Evening Clinic, open to the public on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5.30 to 8 p.m. During the year the attendances at our Clinic amounted to 5,037, the treatments to 7,968, and the medical examinations to 465. All treatments are carried out by the senior students, under the supervision of a sighted Sister, assisted by a blind Chartered Masseur.

We have ample proof from patients as to the value of this service. "The treatment I have received has been excellent and done me a power of good." "The treatment has done my husband much good," "Thank you for the kindness and attention which I have received"—these are typical extracts from hundreds of letters of thanks which have been sent to us.

(c) Settlement and After-Care of Blind Chartered Masseurs and Masseuses

The profession of massage offers unrivalled opportunities for self-expression and self-development, to blind men and women of the right type and opens up a sphere of useful work calculated to nurture the self-esteem and independence of spirit which makes life truly profitable. The successes we have announced, year after year, in these Reports, the testimony of the medical profession, and the gratitude of patients, show that the blind of this country have grasped an opportunity and made it yield its fruit. That blind people have become healers of sighted people is not the least of human achievements.

Several blind masseurs hold appointments in hospitals, clinics, and hydropathic establishments, but most blind masseurs, when they have qualified, set up in private practice. They often need help, and we take steps to ensure that they are completely equipped to start in their profession, in many cases meeting the entire cost of equipping a clinic. We then enlist the support of physicians and surgeons in the vicinity; this is essential, because qualified masseurs may not treat patients except under the supervision and on the recommendation of a registered medical practitioner. We continue our assistance after the blind masseur is well established by purchasing for him, at the most favourable rates, the apparatus and appliances which he will need for his work; and by trying to secure for him, through the influence of the local authority, a

part or full-time appointment on the massage staff of local hospitals.

During the year five blind masseurs and masseuses have started in private practice, and six new appointments have been secured in hospitals, clinics, and homes.

Blind masseurs may not advertise themselves, but the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs (President: The Lord Moynihan of Leeds, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.), is able to undertake suitable forms of advertising and publicity in the lay press, and so keep the work of blind masseurs constantly before the medical profession and the general public.

Blind masseuses and masseurs are successful—and grateful for their success. We are justifiably proud that the large majority are self-supporting. All cannot be equally successful because, in the massage profession, personality is of vast importance, but we can safely affirm that most of them are earning incomes better than they would have earned in any other walk of life. Their efficiency is proved by this fact alone, but additional proof is afforded by the continuous support of the medical profession and by the innumerable recommendations of patients one to another.

A few phrases from scores of letters will illustrate their gratitude. "It is entirely due to the National Institute that I am able to carry out my professional duties"; "My sincere thanks for the great efforts which the Institute has so kindly made on my behalf"; "We find you all just as keen to help and advise as ever you have been"; "The Institute has played the rôle of Fairy Godmother to us in every way—please accept our deepest and most sincere thanks."

(d) Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic and Institute of Massage and Physiotherapy by the Blind.

This Clinic has progressed with a rapidity which would have delighted the heart of the devoted friend and helper of the blind which it commemorates. Opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now our King) less than two years ago, it is at present an established centre of physiotherapeutic healing in London, and gives promise of continuous growth in skill and service.

During the year, 318 patients attended the Clinic, and 3,172 treatments were given. The Clinic has a staff of blind operators, but to cope with the increased volume of work during the year, the services of visiting blind masseurs and masseuses have been employed. This is a most encouraging sign of progress.

Large numbers of visitors have been shown over the Clinic and have been given details of the extensive range of treatments. These include Massage, Swedish Remedial Exercises, Faradic, Galvanic and Sinusoidal Current, Ionisation, Diathermy and High Frequency Current, Radiant Heat, Infra-Red Radiation, Ultra-Violet Radiation, Paraffin-wax Baths, Foam, Brine, Sulphur, Aeration, Nauheim and Shower Baths. Special arrangements have been made during the year for the treatment of athletes, and have proved very successful.

All the treatments, with the exception of Ultra-Violet Radiation, are carried out by blind operators, but it is a definite rule of the Clinic that patients before receiving treatment must either bring a prescription from their own doctor or be seen by one of the medical officers attached to the Clinic staff.

The Clinic is run on the most thoroughly up-to-date and hygienic lines ; the utmost care and attention are given to patients ; quiet rest rooms and refreshments are provided for them ; and constant supervision is given to every detail. Great satisfaction is continually being expressed by both doctors and patients with regard to the scrupulous cleanliness which prevails and the general atmosphere of comfort and attention. "I have never been in a place before where such kindness and attention have been as at yours," writes one patient, "I wish

to thank the blind masseur for his unremitting attention and treatment which has benefited me so much." "It is impossible to speak in too high terms," writes another, "of the splendid work and management of the Clinic"; and another says "Yesterday I went to see my doctor and report on my knees, which he found in such good condition that I am now free of medical supervision. He was delighted to know about the Clinic and felt sure he could use it, as he said he often had need of sending his patients to just such a place. Please remember me very warmly to the blind masseuse."

An increasing number of physicians and surgeons are indeed finding the Clinic of value. The Clinic's Medical Advisory Board consists of a representative number of influential physicians and surgeons, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. The Lord Moynihan of Leeds. The Clinic also has a Directing Committee of which the Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy, P.C., K.C., is Chairman.

Many blind masseurs and masseuses from the provinces have taken opportunities of visiting the Clinic when in London. A letter from one of these visitors expresses the general feeling : "The new Clinic is a fine place ; in fact I was quite surprised when I got there ; it is so much bigger and better than I thought it would be. It is indeed a worthy Headquarters for our profession."

XII. HOMES AND HOSTELS

(a) Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards-on-Sea

EARLY in the year under review, the Matron of this Home sent us an S O S. "'Bannow' has overflowed its banks and cannot sleep another guest ; its walls are bulging." So we had to act immediately, and were able to secure a very comfortable flat, which provides sleeping accommodation for twelve more guests. It is close to the Home ; the guests only have to climb Quarry Hill and the extra exertion is rewarded in the morning—this is really private information!—by an early cup of tea.

The guests accommodated during the year were as follows :—

Holiday Guests	...	471	Men	...	306
Convalescent Guests	...	61	Women	...	320
Sighted Guides	...	69			
Permanent Guests	...	14			
Winter Guests	...	11			
 			Total	...	626

Voluntary workers give splendid help, carry-

ing on their good deeds continuously, efficiently and quietly. One of the Home's oldest friends, Mr. Craufurd, again crowned his daily work for the Home by appearing as Father Christmas at the Christmas party. He might truly be described as St. Nicholas-of-Bannow.

(b) Guest House for Blind Women, Leamington

This residential Home is a very happy home, and therefore we are happy to report that here one year is very like another. The elderly guests are contented with a smooth and quiet routine. Perhaps the last year has been particularly happy because the health of all has been excellent. Jubilee Day was a memorable day ; cars were hired, and during those lovely hours of sunshine which we all remember, the guests were driven round the beautiful Shakespeare country, and returned ready for the Jubilee cake, lit with twenty-five candles.

Many friends render untiring unobtrusive service, and this year the local cinemas have very kindly admitted guests with guides free of charge to the talking pictures.

(c) Home for Blind Women, Hove

"Wavertree House" has been full throughout the year. In July, 1935, the first anniversary of the opening of the Home was celebrated by a concert, given by friends, followed by dancing on the lawn—the gardens, by the way, are very much enjoyed by the residents. A Social Committee was formed in October, with the object of interesting local people in the Home. As a result, the number of ladies who take the blind women for walks, or entertain them, has grown; the East Sussex Association for the Blind have invited the residents to the fortnightly social, and a Sale of Work held at the Pavilion in December met with great success.

(d) Hostels for Blind Women

We reported last year that we were seeking quieter and more convenient quarters for the Hostels for Blind Women, at present housed at 8 and 9 Oval Road, Gloucester Gate, London. When we were almost in despair of finding a place within reasonable reach of the Institute and the Workshops where the residents of the Hostels are employed, a most generous offer was made to build a Hostel to our requirements, and the search for a suitable site is now being made. The offer is on such generous lines that it will be possible for us to provide twenty or twenty-five blind women with single room flats in a building completely free from the noise and other drawbacks of the present premises.

XIII. HOME WORKERS AND SALE OF BLIND-MADE GOODS

THE welfare of the many blind men and women who earn their livings in their own homes throughout England and Wales is the object of Home Workers' Schemes covering the whole country. We administer, on behalf of the local authorities concerned, the scheme embracing the blind home workers of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Hampshire, and London south of the Thames.

There are 304 blind home workers in this area as follows:—

Pianoforte tuners ...	95	Wood choppers ...	6
Machine knitters ...	72	Music teachers ...	6
Basket makers (gen'l)	43	Brush makers ...	4
Basket makers (fancy)	5	Wood workers ...	4
Chair seaters ...	23	Mattress maker ...	1
Mat makers ...	17	Net maker ...	1
Hand knitters ...	14	Upholsterer ...	1
Boot repairers ...	11	Weaver ...	1

During the year these men and women earned a total sum of £13,383, representing an increase of £682 over the previous year's figure. The whole of this amount went direct to the workers, and was augmented by the local authorities by a total sum of £8,793.

Many of these skilful and industrious handcraftsmen, whose work reaches high "home-made" standards, live in rural areas with very limited markets, and their blindness is a great handicap to them in seeking and developing new markets and advertising their products. The object of the scheme is to give home workers the assistance they need in these and other directions, and during the year we expended £603 in establishing new workers, the upkeep of workshops, equipment, and tools, in special gifts of raw materials, and in providing publicity matter; and by means of exhibitions, touring

sales vans, etc., we sold a large quantity of goods made by blind workers, the total sales amounting to £16,404, an increase of £726 over the previous year.

Goods made by blind home workers are eminently satisfactory to the purchasers, and we are continually receiving letters of praise. "I am delighted with my jumper"; "The mat is beautifully made"; "The stockings are most satisfactory"; "The dog-basket is the greatest success";—these are phrases taken haphazard from hundreds of letters. And the home workers, too, are equally satisfied with what is being done for them. "I wish to express my gratitude," writes one, "for the courtesy I have received of you (the manager) and your staff during the time I have been a member of the Home Workers' Scheme. I feel sure I am expressing the feelings of all those under your care when I say that it would be difficult to find a more enthusiastic body of workers looking after our interests." Another writes, "Please thank them for me for their kindness, for we should be helpless without the aid of the Scheme."

All kinds of goods made by blind home workers can be inspected and purchased at the Headquarters of the scheme at 31 Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey, and at our Showroom at Headquarters, 224 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. A postcard to the former address will bring one of our touring sales vans to the door of any home in the South-Eastern Counties; at the London Showroom, visitors can see a wide selection of goods made not only by home workers but in workshops for the blind. Always remember that our goods are "British made, home made, and well made."

XIV. CO-OPERATION

ONE of the main characteristics of a national institution should be its willingness and ability to support or supplement kindred national and local activities. Another should be its continuous effort to prevent overlapping of appeal and service.

We give below particulars of some of the efforts which we have made during the year in these directions.

(a) Unification of Collections

The Unification of Collections Scheme, initiated in 1925, has consolidated harmonious relationship between national and local bodies and has become the bulwark of the voluntary system so far as blind welfare is concerned. Under the scheme, the National Institute enters into agreements, to which the National Library for the Blind is a party, with local societies by which all collections made in a specific area are allocated in agreed proportions to local and national work. Practically three-quarters of the country is now covered by these agreements, and a list of the Societies with which we have agreements is given on page 6 of this Report. Either the local society or the Institute collects, and it is of interest to note that, in cases where the Institute collects, we have distributed to local societies for local work during the last six years a total sum of £129,885.

During the year, local societies entering into agreements with the National Institute on these lines include the Bristol Royal Blind Asylum, the Boston and Holland Blind Society, the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind, and the newly-established West Suffolk Association for the Blind.

(b) Financial Grants

In addition to these allocations of money under agreement, we are always willing to make financial grants to other national societies or to local societies for specific purposes which are brought to our notice and which we think should be encouraged. The total amount expended in grants amounted last year to £3,878. These include grants towards the construction of a swimming pool at the East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children; for *Esperanto Ligilo*, the Esperanto magazine for the blind; to the Newcastle and Gateshead Home Teaching Society for the Blind, towards the cost of a social centre for the blind; to the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind, St. Raphael's Guest House for Blind Ladies,

and the National Council for the Blind of Ireland. Arrangements have also been concluded to make grants to the London Association for the Blind for rebuilding its Peckham Workshops, and to Worcester College for the Blind to meet the cost of a purifying plant for the swimming pool.

(c) Affiliated Bodies

We have close connections with several smaller national bodies affiliated to the National Institute, such as the Sir Beachcroft Towse ex-Service Fund for the Blind, the British Wireless for the Blind Fund, and the Guild of Blind Gardeners, each of which is provided with office accommodation and clerical assistance at the Institute's Headquarters.

Ex-Service Fund for the Blind

The ex-Service Fund for the relief and training of blind ex-Service men ineligible for training at St. Dunstan's, and their blind dependents, was initiated by the Institute. The Fund, in which our Chairman, Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, is specially interested, is now separately registered, but still carries on the same work in co-operation with St. Dunstan's and the British Legion. Since the inception of the Fund, over 1,000 individual cases have been helped, including 162 new cases during the year. The sum of £1,335 has been spent on general help, such as grants for clothing, extra nourishment, rent, furniture, coals, convalescence, holidays, dental and hospital treatment. Approximately £550 has been expended on education and training and £400 towards the maintenance and settlement of massage students of the ex-Service category, and a number of 5/- a week pensions are given.

British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund

The past year has seen an important development in this Fund, which was initiated by the Institute. Lord Sankey, in his broadcast appeal last Christmas Day, the Fund's sixth birthday, was able to announce that wireless sets had been supplied by the Fund, through the local agencies for the blind, to all applicants. On March 31st last the total number of sets and relay installations issued was 28,052. Of these, by far the greater number were for earphone reception, comprising 7,247 crystal sets, 11,973 one-valve and 2,504 two-valve sets. Until August, 1935, loud-speaker sets were only issued to blind people who were unable to wear ear-phones,

but then, when the claim could be made that no blind person was without a set of some kind, it was decided that the time had come to raise the standard of reception. Almost every blind person would prefer to have a loud-speaker set, but it is obviously going to take several years to replace the 21,724 ear-phone sets with loud-speaker sets. The substitution has to be gradual, and the distribution of the better sets is being left to the discretion of the local agencies, who are able to place them, as they become available, where the need for them is greatest.

Guild of Blind Gardeners

The aim of the Guild is to encourage gardening for totally and partially blind men, women and children. The total number of Certified Blind Gardeners in the United Kingdom is 200. Horticultural Classes are held periodically at schools for the blind, and instruction is also given at schools during recreation hours. The Guild assists blind people of outstanding ability to adopt gardening as a means of livelihood.

(d) Educational Research

The Joint Committee of the National Institute and the College of Teachers of the Blind, which has been engaged for over four years in research into the education of the blind has now completed its survey, and the Report will shortly be published. It deals with a number of administrative problems, the education of blind children at various stages, continuation courses (both vocational and non-vocational), health and physical education, and various special questions, including co-education, the education of the blind with the seeing, selection for secondary education, and the provision of Braille text-books.

Last year we reported that we were producing two Readers in Clear Type in order to assist in putting into force one of the recommendations of the Report of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Education on problems relating to partially sighted children. Free copies of these readers were circulated to Local Education Authorities throughout the United Kingdom with a request that they should test their value in schools and classes for partially sighted children. As the readers were very favourably received and several constructive criticisms were made, we have decided to take the experiment a step further in order to give opportunities for judgment to be formed on different kinds of type. A series of four-page pamphlets in four styles of type will be produced, after consultation with experts on the subject, and these will be

circulated to a selected number of teachers of partially sighted children, who will be asked to subject the pamphlets in class use to certain specified tests. We hope that the reports on these tests will provide us with data which will enable us to make definite recommendations to the Board of Education as to the kind of reader most suitable for partially blind children and as to the means of providing the schools with regular supplies of readers.

(e) The Deaf-Blind

Those who are afflicted with the terrible double handicap of blindness and deafness share, as far as they are able to, in all the advantages offered by services for the blind, but services for the blind do not suffice. We formed the Consultative Committee on the Welfare of the Deaf-Blind in order to bring together experts on blindness and experts on deafness with a view not merely to a fuller understanding of this most difficult problem but to the establishment of means whereby the deaf-blind may be ensured of the special care and training which they need. The Counties' Associations for the Blind have established regional committees and have made a preliminary census of the deaf-blind in various categories. On that information, the Consultative Committee decided to carry out a complete survey of the whole position, starting in one particular area, that covered by the Northern Counties' Association for the Blind. This area comprises all the country north of the Mersey-Humber line, and includes a variety of industrial, agricultural and other districts large enough to yield adequate statistics. The National Institute is bearing the cost of the survey, aided by a substantial contribution from the Northern Counties' Association. The Consultative Committee appointed Miss K. Allison, B.A., as Organiser of Services to the Deaf-Blind, and she began her work this January. It is expected that the task will take two years. At the end of that period we hope to have a body of information, never obtained before, on the conditions of the deaf-blind in this country, which will show all of us, whether primarily concerned with the deaf or with the blind, how to bring some degree of comfort and happiness to men and women whose isolation from most of the beauty and pleasure of living is scarcely comprehensible.

(f) The Prevention of Blindness

Work for the blind is only indirectly concerned with the prevention of blindness but we natur-

ally do all that is in our power to advise and financially assist any activity which aims to educate the general public in the causes of blindness, physical, industrial, and accidental, and in the ways and means to avoid incurring risks of loss of sight. An enquiry into the subject was begun several years ago by the Committee on the Prevention of Blindness appointed by the Union of Counties of Associations for the Blind. The Institute is represented on this Committee, and has financed it jointly with the Clothworkers' Company. The Committee's Report, embodying the results of the enquiry, has just been issued, and is receiving very serious consideration with a view to ascertaining exactly what kind of organisation is needed to carry on most effectually national propaganda and to establish all possible preventive measures.

(g) General Co-operation

Numerous statements in this Report illustrate our desire to co-operate with all bodies concerned in the welfare of the blind in this country, in the British Empire, and in foreign countries. We have given instances of our co-operation with the National Library, St. Dunstan's, the College of Teachers; with Local Societies for the Blind and Local Authorities; with the American Printing House for the Blind; and have shown how we make available to the blind throughout the world our embossed books, periodicals and music. We could multiply these instances almost indefinitely; sufficient here to say that our firm belief in the value of national, imperial, and international co-operation in work for the blind is steadily being justified, year after year, by new developments, resulting in more widespread benefits to the blind of all nations.

XV. PROPAGANDA

THE best means of fostering this spirit of co-operation is propaganda. Our propaganda takes two forms: propaganda on all kinds of blind welfare work for the assistance of all active blind welfare workers, and propaganda to enlist the support of the general public in our own special branches of that work.

(a) Propaganda for Welfare Workers

In the first place, we maintain an Information Bureau which collects and arranges information relative to work for the blind and deals with enquiries from all parts of the world. It keeps up-to-date a Reference Library of letterpress works on blindness and the blind which can be consulted at Headquarters by anyone at any time. It answers all enquiries from welfare workers, advises blind people on the learning of Braille, Moon, and handicrafts, compiles and supplies statistics and summaries, helps visitors from abroad who wish to learn something of blind work here, and interviews candidates for positions overseas.

At Headquarters we have, in addition to our Reference Library of Books, a Museum containing everything to do with the alleviation of blindness. Here we have collected from all countries models of the appliances and apparatus used by the blind or intended for their use, from the earliest times to the present day, and here visitors can study the evolution of the science of conquering blindness.

Every month we publish a 28-page letterpress periodical—*The New Beacon*, devoted to the welfare of the blind. Apart from chronicling

the news of the blind world and the achievements of the blind, it includes articles by expert writers, both sighted and blind, on every aspect of blind welfare work. A good idea of the scope of this periodical can be gathered from the following list of articles which have appeared during the past twelve months: *Problem of the Mentally Defective Blind*, *The Blind and the Literary Profession*, *Some Aspects of Blindness*, *The Talking Book Arrives*, *The Blind and Specialised Writing*, *Side Lights on Public Life*, *The Blind Mentally Retarded in America*, *The Theatre and the Blind*, *The Development of Home Workers' Schemes*, *The Effect of Blindness on Personality*, *Pastime as an Enrichment*, *Prevention by Treatment and Warning*, *Sport and the Blind*.

We also publish in letterpress a series of booklets called N.I.B. Bulletins, each of them dealing concisely but exhaustively with a definite problem in blind welfare work, such as *The Blind Baby*, *The Deaf Blind*, *The Blind Basket-maker*, and so on. We have added two to this series during the year: No. 9, *Blind University Graduates*, with a list of degrees taken by blind people during the last fifty years and particulars of after-careers; and No. 10, *Massage as a Profession for the Blind*, giving particulars of the type of candidate selected, the course, the cost of training, and future prospects. These booklets were given considerable notice in the general press. An eleventh booklet is about to be published, *Games for the Blind*, which should prove useful to schools, clubs and social centres for the blind. Most of

the games described are outdoor games, and many are little known ; the booklet does not include card and board games, such as bridge and chess.

(b) Propaganda for the General Public

Social service of any description cannot secrete itself and live. To thrive it must gain continuous support, and to arouse and maintain interest, it must organise propaganda work on an up-to-date basis, making use of every modern means of publicity.

We maintain a steady news service which, judging from the amount of space allotted by the Press throughout the country to items of general interest relative to the blind, is appreciated. We are deeply grateful to editors and journalists for their unfailing sympathy with the blind and their most useful and generous way of expressing it.

(c) The Aid of the Churches

Finally, in both forms of our propaganda work, we have the aid of the Churches. The Rev. Canon C. E. Bolam, F.R.Hist.S., who is himself blind, is our Hon. Chief Chaplain, and he and other blind chaplains deliver sermons and lectures on blind welfare work and on aspects of life and thought in the blind world in places of worship throughout the country. Quinquagesima Sunday, when the Gospel story of blind Bartimeus is read, is observed annually as a day of national remembrance of the blind, and Cathedral services are frequently held specially for the blind. It is at these times that our work receives not only the blessing of the charitable heart but the spirit's benediction of prayer.

Now that we have finished our description of the work in which the National Institute is engaged, we wish to invite all readers of our Report to a personal inspection of that work ; much of it is carried on at the Institute's Headquarters in Great Portland Street, and we hope that they will find an early opportunity of calling there. Visitors' Day is on Wednesday every week, at 2.45, but special facilities for inspection are also given on Monday and Friday of each week. On Saturdays the blind staff are not at work.

Our visitors will be received by Mr. William J. Sharp who, on Christmas Day, 1934, achieved fame by broadcasting an appeal for the British Wireless for the Blind Fund which secured the magnificent response of over £10,000. Perhaps his own words will best persuade visitors to come : " I am now Host to Visitors at the National Institute for the Blind, and like the Apostle, ' I magnify my office ' ; for from the point of view of the sheer wonder and novelty of the processes I have to show, there isn't a place, even in great London, that will better repay a visit. I hope and pray that, during what will probably be the last phase of my working life, I may have the pleasure of welcoming to and showing around ' My Kingdom,' as I love to call it, a veritable host of visitors. Please, then, come, if and when you can, and tell your friends, too, how they may see the blind happily and congenially employed in this great work for the blind, and be shown round by the Institute's guide, who is himself blind."

In concluding this account of the National Institute's activities, we wish to record our deep appreciation of the work of the Secretary-General, Mr. W. McG. Eagar, and of the staff at the Institute's Headquarters or Branches, for their untiring labours in the interests of the Institute and of the blind whom it serves.

We humbly offer to Almighty God our heartfelt thanks for His Help in the past and beseech Him to bestow His Blessing on our work during the coming years.

MASSAGE and PHYSIOTHERAPY BY THE BLIND



1. Anatomy Class - in Charge of Blind Lecturer.
2. Blind Principal of School conducting Practical Massage Class.
3. Blind Masseuse at work in her Private Clinic (Faradic Foot Baths)
4. Electrotherapy: Blind Students carrying out treatments by Diathermy, Infra-Red Radiation, and Anodal Arm Baths.
5. The Ultra-Violet Radiation Department—Eichholz Clinic.
6. A Treatment Room at Eichholz Clinic: Blind Chartered Masseur administering Surging Sinusoidal Current from Clinic Switch Table.

BLIND HOMEWORKERS



3



4



5



6

1. The Piano-Tuner.

2. The Rug-Maker.

3. The Machine-Knitter

4. The Chair-Caner

5. The Brush-Maker.

6. The Shoe-Mender.

Statement of Accounts.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

BALANCE SHEET. 31st March, 1936.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Account ...				388,227	12	1			
General Purposes Fund—									
General Account	21,377	12	9						
Add Legacies ...	20,496	15	2						
	41,874	7	11						
Deduct Balance from General Charity Fund Account	... 8,798	14	4	33,075	13	7			
Sunshine Fund for Blnd Babies and Children—									
General Account	1,266	8	8						
Add Legacies ...	2,356	12	9						
	3,623	1	5						
Add Balance from General Charity Fund Account	1,360	2	1	4,983	3	6	38,058	17	1
Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances—				22,064	9	9			
	£448,350	18	11						
Freehold Property—									
At cost or at valuation when given to the Institute, less amounts written off ...				46,279	2	4			
Leasehold Property—									
At cost, less amounts written off ...				74,470	18	3			
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment—									
At cost, or as valued independently in 1935, less Depreciation ...				17,975	4	5			
							138,725	5	0
Investments at cost, or as valued at date of receipt (see pages 43 to 45)—									
General Purposes ...				168,984	16	1			
Specifically Appropriated ...				12,929	3	9			
Endowments ...				34,813	6	3			
Endowments Specifically Appropriated ...				32,775	1	0			
							249,502	7	1
							388,227	12	1
Stock as Valued by Officials of the Institute—									
Publications Account ...				24,722	17	0			
General Stores ...				3,007	14	0			
Kiosk Supplies ...				603	12	5			
Home Industries ...				4,980	9	0			
							33,314	12	5
Sundry Debtors (less Reserve for Doubtful Debts) ...							14,757	13	11
Deferred Charges and Prepaid Expenses ...							2,564	8	3
Cash at Bank and in Hand ...							9,486	12	3
	£448,350	18	11						

A. J. W. KITCHIN ERNEST WHITFIELD { Joint Honorary Treasurers of the National Institute for the Blind.

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1936, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Institute's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shewn by the books of the Institute.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,

*Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.*

KENT HOUSE, TELEGRAPH STREET, E.C.2.
10th July, 1936.

GENERAL CHARITY FUND.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BRAILLE, OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND APPARATUS ACCOUNT DEFICIT <i>(see page 35)</i>		5,911	13	0			
HOMES INDUSTRIES ACCOUNT DEFICIT <i>(see page 36)</i>	...	2,477	8	7			
EICHENHOLZ CLINIC DEFICIT <i>(see page 37)</i>		827	3	2			
EXPENDITURE ON HOMES AND SCHOOLS—							
Massage School <i>(see page 37)</i> ...	3,735	3	3				
Blind Babies Homes <i>(see page 38)</i> 11,007	2	1					
Chorleywood College <i>(see page 38)</i> 6,033	4	6					
Other Homes and Hostels <i>(see page 39)</i> ...	9,606	1	6				
Court Grange Special School <i>(see page 39)</i> ...	3,901	11	0				
	34,283	2	4				
PAYMENTS TO THE BLIND—							
Wages, etc., of Blind engaged in Management and Raising Revenue ...	5,349	3	8				
Augmentation of Wages paid to Blind (including Wages and expenses of their sighted guides). 6,277	12	7					
Higher Education and Training Fees 2,820	16	3					
Assistance and other expenses on behalf of Blind Persons ... 15,067	7	6					
	24,165	16	4				
ALLOCATIONS AND GRANTS <i>(see page 47)</i> —							
Allocations under Unification Agreements ... 25,650	10	1					
Grants to Societies for the Blind... 3,878	1	6					
Share of the National Library for the Blind under Unification Agreements ... 4,630	13	4					
Amounts returned to Societies conducting collections ... 1,230	1	5					
Collections made on behalf of other Societies—Contra ... 1,226	11	3					
Total payments to the Blind and to Agencies for the Blind ...	66,130	17	7				
COST OF RAISING REVENUE—							
Salaries and Wages, etc., Sighted ... 15,240	14	6					
Blind Canvassers' Wages & Allices. <i>(see Wages, etc., under "Payments to the Blind" above).</i>							
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage and Telephone ... 4,112	5	5					
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Fuel, Light, Cleaning and Repairs ... 1,676	5	7					
Collecting Boxes, Bazaars, Lectures, etc. ... 4,310	18	0					
Flag Days ... 1,870	6	11					
Proportion of Head Office Expenses charged to Raising Revenue ... 2,805	19	3					
	30,016	9	8				
COST OF MANAGEMENT—							
Salaries and Wages including Insurance, Sighted ... 2,445	4	6					
Salaries and Wages including Insurance, Blind <i>(see Wages, etc., under "Payments to the Blind" above).</i>							
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage ... 396	16	1					
Alterations, Repairs & Maintenance 1,253	17	5					
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning ... 689	19	9					
Travelling and other Expenses ... 984	10	7					
	5,770	8	4				
Carried forward ...	£145,417	2	8				
Carried forward ...	£145,098	14	7				

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward		145,417	2		8		145,098	14	7
OTHER EXPENSES—									
Benevolent Allowances	790	14	9						
Audit Fee, Legal and Professional Charges	718	16	9						
Maintenance of Property at Hoole Bank, Chester	243	15	2						
Pension Scheme Contribution ...	2,675	4	7						
Miscellaneous	403	6	2						
				4,831	17	5			
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION—									
Freeholds and Leaseholds—	1,766	9	0						
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	521	17	9						
				2,288	6	9			
	£	152,537	6	10					
	£	152,537	6	10					

BRAILLE, OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND APPARATUS.*

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Stock at 1st April, 1935		23,770	13	2		
Purchase of Materials	4,281	0	9			
Purchase of Manufactured Goods and Apparatus	5,980	9	9			
				10,261	10	6
Wages paid to Blind Workers (exclusive of Augmentation)	2,304	16	4			
Wages paid to Sighted Workers	4,546	17	6			
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance	214	4	2			
Management and Editorial Salaries and Expenses	5,547	16	2			
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning	958	3	1			
Repairs and Maintenance	175	10	1			
Printing and Stationery	221	11	11			
Postage, Carriage and Delivery of Goods	661	13	5			
Depreciation on Plant	322	9	4			
Sundries	25	17	11			
	£	49,011	3	7		

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
By Stock at 31st March, 1936		24,722	17	0			
Sale of Embossed Books, etc. ...	10,075	1	3				
Less Reductions allowed from Cost Price of Books, etc. ...	5,443	11	11				
				4,631	9	4	
Sale of Manufactured Goods & Apparatus £5,982	11	10					
Less Reduction from Cost Price of Apparatus ...	300	2	6				
				5,682	9	4	
					10,313	18	8
Interest on Endowments ...	70	3	11				
Income Tax Recovered ...	9	9	0				
Grant, Local Government Act, 1929	7,970	0	0				
Miscellaneous	13	2	0				
Deficit transferred to General Charity Fund Account ...	5,911	13	0				
	£	49,011	3	7			

(* see also page 42. "Moon Society" Publications.)

HOME INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.
Trading Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To STOCK AT 1ST APRIL, 1935—							
Manufactured Goods	...	3,526	10	10			
Raw Materials	...	1,019	17	4			
Miscellaneous	...	63	6	2			
				4,609	14	4	
PURCHASES—							
Payments to Home Workers	...	£8,105	10	6			
Less : Cost of Materials supplied	...	2,834	19	1			
				5,270	11	5	
Raw Materials	...	3,727	13	1			
Manufactured Goods	...	4,215	6	6			
				13,213	11	0	
Carriage Inwards	...	238	3	10			
Maintenance of Delivery Vans	...	557	4	2			
Travelling	...	379	0	5			
Superintending Home Workers	...	1,014	8	4			
Provision of Tools	...	602	16	4			
Balance: Gross Profit carried to Profit and Loss Account	...	769	13	11			
				£21,384	12	4	
							£21,384 12 4

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To Salaries and Wages—							
Sighted	...	2,977	19	11			
Blind	...	941	4	10			
				3,919	4	9	
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance	...	112	13	10			
Maintenance of Sales Vans	...	727	13	5			
Travelling	...	72	0	9			
Postage and Carriage	...	571	14	3			
Exhibition and Sales Expenses, Hire of Halls, etc.	...	407	2	9			
Repairs and Alterations to Premises	...	212	10	6			
Printing, Stationery & Advertising	...	480	12	11			
Rent, Rates, Insurance and Telephone	...	469	1	8			
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	...	97	17	9			
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	8	4	0			
Contributions to Sick Fund	...	63	0	0			
Management Expenses	...	264	9	10			
Depreciation—							
Motor Vans	...	265	14	9			
Furniture	...	75	1	11			
Leaseholds	...	83	14	3			
				424	10	11	
				£7,830	17	4	
							£7,830 17 4
To Net Loss brought down	...	7,061	3	5			
Augmentation	...	8,793	3	2			
Other Assistance	...	1,122	1	8			
By Donations	...	...	...	...
Bank Interest	...	...	...	...
Grants—							
Local Government Act, 1929	...	5,531	6	7			
County and Borough Councils for Augmentation	...	8,793	3	2			
Deficit, £8 3s. 6d. per Worker, transferred to General Charity Fund Account	...	...	...	...
							14,324 9 9
							2,477 8 7
							£16,976 8 3

ALFRED EICHHOLZ MEMORIAL CLINIC, LONDON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

MASSAGE DEPARTMENT.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries, Wages and Fees :							
Blind, Exclusive of Augmentation	944	9	10				
Sighted	764	18	5				
				1,709	8	3	
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance		12	15	1			
Postage and Carriage		16	11	10			
Cleaning, Upkeep and Laundry		19	0	5			
Settlement of Blind Masseurs and Masseuses, including Apparatus, Medical Supplies and Appliances		261	15	5			
Maintenance and Examination Fees ...	1,438	7	7				
Fees paid for Supervision of Students' Work ...		8	8	0			
Printing and Stationery		47	17	11			
Travelling		6	9	2			
Rent, Rates, Insurance and Telephone ...		94	10	7			
Miscellaneous		4	7	7			
Management Expenses		115	11	5			
Total Carried to General Charity Fund	... ...	£3,735	3	3			
					£3,735	3	3

HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES.

EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX ; LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE ; SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matrons and Nurses ...	2,843 10 5	By Fees, Local Authorities for Maintenance ...	3,448 8 1
Wages of Servants (including Laundry, Char-women and Gardeners) ...	1,294 13 2	Fees, etc., received from Parents, Guardians, Friends, Societies, etc. ...	384 0 8
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance, etc. ...	81 8 3	Grant, Board of Education ...	204 14 7
Provisions ...	1,825 11 2	Donations and Collections ...	921 7 10
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus ...	107 13 5	Dividends on Investments ...	611 12 6
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	966 18 9	Income Tax Recovered ...	11 16 0
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone ...	282 0 1	Miscellaneous Income ...	5 3 3
Renewals ...	138 11 2	Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	5,587 2 11
Medical Treatment, Medicine, Dressings, Bandages, etc. ...	610 7 6	Deficit borne by General Charity Fund (Blind Babies and Children) ...	5,419 19 2
Travelling ...	149 18 8		
Clothing, Staff ...	80 9 10		
Clothing, Babies ...	83 15 7		
Superannuation ...	67 3 10		
Miscellaneous ...	66 11 6		
	8,598 13 4		
Management Expenses ...	605 2 0		
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs) ...	557 6 4		
Bad Debts written off ...	70 8 6		
Depreciation :			
Freeholds and Leaseholds ...	£1,019 2 11		
Furniture Fixtures and Equipment ...	156 9 0		
	1,175 11 11		
Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	£11,007 2 1		£11,007 2 1

CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matron, Servants, etc. ...	2,295 14 7	By Maintenance and other Fees paid by Pupils' Parents and Guardians ...	1,138 10 10
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance, etc. ...	19 2 1	Fees paid by Educational Authorities, etc. ...	2,574 13 4
Provisions ...	917 5 8	Grant, Board of Education ...	672 19 7
Laundry ...	205 17 3	Donations and Collections ...	16 0 0
Other Household Expenses and Sundries ...	25 14 6	Dividends on Investments ...	503 16 0
Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone ...	200 6 3	Income Tax recovered ...	66 8 2
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	538 16 0	Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	4,972 7 11
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus ...	126 16 6	Deficit borne by General Charity Fund ...	1,060 16 7
Travelling ...	18 7 6		
Renewals ...	43 7 4		
Teachers' Superannuation ...	101 3 2		
	4,492 10 10		
Management Expenses ...	312 8 1		
Upkeep of Building and Grounds (including Repairs and Wages of Engineers) ...	561 15 1		
Depreciation :			
Freehold ...	£566 10 6		
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment ...	100 0 0		
	666 10 6		
Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	£6,033 4 6		£6,033 4 6

CONVALESCENT AND HOLIDAY HOME, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

GUEST HOUSE FOR BLIND WOMEN, LEAMINGTON.

WAVERTREE HOUSE, HOVE.

HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, 8 OVAL ROAD, LONDON.

HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, 9 OVAL ROAD, LONDON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.
To Salaries of Matrons, Servants, etc.	2,298 2 3
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance, etc.	52 9 5
Provisions	2,793 12 5
Laundry	497 17 7
Other Household Expenses and Sundries ...	85 15 5
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone	424 17 1
Fuel Light and Cleaning	803 4 5
Medical Charges	205 10 2
Printing, Stationery and Postage	81 0 8
Travelling	35 11 8
Renewals	141 9 4
Clothing, Inmates	22 8 5
Clothing, Staff	38 19 5
	<hr/>
	7,480 18 3
Management Expenses	791 7 11
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs, etc.)	461 3 8
Bad Debts	2 12 0
Depreciation:	
Freeholds and Leaseholds ...	£677 13 10
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment ...	192 5 10
	<hr/>
	869 19 8
Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	<hr/> <hr/> £9,606 1 6

INCOME.

	£ s. d.
By Maintenance Fees ... ...	... ... ... 4,943 0 11
Fees paid by the National Institute for the Blind	460 11 0
Grant, Local Government Act, 1929 ...	624 16 3
Donations and Collections ...	16 13 6
Dividends on Investments ...	231 17 4
Income Tax Recovered ...	7 18 8
Miscellaneous Income ...	22 13 4
	<hr/>
Total carried to General Charity Fund	... 6,307 11 0
Deficit borne by General Charity Fund	... 3,298 10 6
	<hr/>
	£9,606 1 6

COURT GRANGE SPECIAL SCHOOL, ABBOTSKERSWELL, DEVON.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matron and Nurses ...	1,265 9 1
Wages of Servants (including Laundry, Charwomen and Gardeners)	448 8 6
Health Pensions & Unemployment Insurance, etc.	18 5 0
Provisions	487 1 6
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus	81 19 5
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	232 15 0
Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone	93 6 8
Renewals	44 1 2
Medical Charges	192 6 9
Travelling	113 12 8
Clothing, Staff	9 12 8
Clothing, Pupils	49 0 8
Superannuation	44 15 9
Miscellaneous	14 18 11
	<hr/>
	3,095 13 9
Management Expenses	147 16 4
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs, etc.)	146 7 0
Depreciation:	
Freehold	£464 3 11
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment ...	47 10 0
	<hr/>
Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	<hr/> <hr/> £3,901 11 0

INCOME.

	£ s. d.
By Maintenance and other Fees paid by Local Authorities ... ...	... ... ... 2,599 8 8
Grant, Board of Education	16 18 6
	<hr/>
Total carried to General Charity Fund	... 2,616 7 2
Deficit borne by General Charity Fund (Blind Babies and Children) ... ...	... 1,285 3 10
	<hr/>
	£3,901 11 0

Other Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

ARMITAGE MEMORIAL FUND.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
To National Institute for the Blind General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents)	<u>£122 0 0</u>	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers	<u>122 0 0</u>

ARMITAGE FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND WRITERS.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
To Amounts paid to Blind Writers Surplus taken to National Institute for the Blind—General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents)	<u>£84 6 3</u> <u>26 10 11</u>	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers	<u>110 17 2</u>

BAILEY BEQUEST.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
To General Charity Fund for General Purposes ... General Charity Fund for Assistance to Necessitous Blind ... (The above items are included in General Charity Fund—National Institute for the Blind, under Dividends, Interest and Rents)	<u>254 4 9</u> <u>254 4 9</u>	By Dividends on Investment	<u>559 6 4</u>
London Association for the Blind ...	<u>25 8 5</u>		
Barclay Workshops for Blind Women ...	<u>25 8 5</u>		
	<u>£559 6 4</u>		<u>£559 6 4</u>

SALOMON'S BEQUEST.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	INCOME.	£ s. d.
To National Institute for the Blind—General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents)	<u>£497 0 0</u>	By Dividends on Investment	<u>497 0 0</u>

LEEDS EMBOSSED BOOKS FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
To Cash at Bank, 1st April, 1935 ... Amount received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers ... Deposit Interest ...	<u>76 12 11</u> <u>47 17 10</u> <u>8 8</u>	By Amounts expended on goods supplied to Leeds Institution ... Cash at Bank, 31st March, 1936 ...	<u>52 17 0</u> <u>72 2 5</u>
	<u>£124 19 5</u>		<u>£124 19 5</u>

NOTE.—The Capital Stock of this Fund is held in trust by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, and the dividends received and paid over by them are for the supply of Braille Literature, etc., for the benefit of the Blind of Leeds and District.

THE HENRY STAINSBY MEMORIAL GIFT FUND FOR THE BLIND.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
To Cash at Bank, 1st April, 1935	...	...	£ 54 3 6	By Amounts expended in Gifts	...	...	£ 91 4 6
Dividends on Investment	...	...	63 5 4	Cash at Bank, 31st March, 1936	...	...	26 9 3
Deposit Interest	...	...	4 11				
<u>£117 13 9</u>				<u>£117 13 9</u>			

A. J. W. KITCHIN { *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*
ERNEST WHITFIELD { *National Institute for the Blind.*

We have examined the above account with the books and vouchers of the Fund, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith, and in our opinion correct.

KENT HOUSE, TELEGRAPH STREET, E.C.2.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

10th July, 1936.

NOTE.—Capital Stock of the Fund, £1,807 14s. 2d. 3½% Conversion Loan Inscribed Stock, is held in trust by the National Institute for the Blind.

THE MOON SOCIETY.

Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1936.

LIABILITIES.			
	£	s.	d.
Capital Account	...	...	22,274 9 2
General Purposes Fund	...	1,844	11 2
Add Legacy	...	484	9 10
	<u>2,329</u>	I	0
Add Balance from General Charity Fund Account	...	102	10 9
	<u>2,431</u>	11	9
Sundry Creditors	...	583	4 3
	<u>£25,289</u>	5	2

ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.
Freehold Property	...	4,656	15 8
Printing Machinery	...	1,443	2 7
Furniture and Fittings	...	117	0 0
(as valued independently in 1935 less Depreciation)			
	<u>6,216</u>	18	3
Investments (see page 45)	...	16,057	10 11
	<u>22,274</u>	9	2
Stock as valued by Officials of the Society	...	672	7 5
Sundry Debtors, less Reserve for Doubtful Debts	...	579	13 1
Cash—			
At Bank and in Hand	...	762	15 6
In transit with Brokers for Investment	...	1,000	0 0
	<u>1,762</u>	15	6
	<u>£25,289</u>	5	2

A. J. W. KITCHIN { *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*
ERNEST WHITFIELD { *National Institute for the Blind.*

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1936, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shewn by the books of the Society.

KENT HOUSE, TELEGRAPH STREET, E.C.2.
10th July, 1936.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

THE MOON SOCIETY (*continued*)

General Charity Fund Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Net Loss transferred from Publications Account	543	13	2	By Subscriptions and Donations	...	540	19
Gifts	3	1	4	Dividends	...	52	17
Augmentation of Wages—Blind Staff	115	13	7	Income Tax Recovered	...	593	17
Annuity payable under the Will of the late						280	0
Miss A. E. C. Moon	20	0	0	Rents	...	484	9
Pension Scheme Contributions	94	14	7	Legacy, William James Hall	...	9	10
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	102	10	9	Transferred to Balance Sheet	...	484	9
						13	5
	£879	13	5		£879	13	5

Publications Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.*

(*see also page 35. "Braille" Publications.)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

General Investments 31st March, 1936.

Nominal	GENERAL ACCOUNT.						Book Value		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
39,365	5	9		2½% Consolidated Loan	...	...	30,889	4	6
15,329	2	2		3½% War Loan, 1952	...	...	15,600	19	7
52,888	8	4		3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	...	...	53,311	8	5
395	2	5		4% Funding Loan, 1960/90	...	...	349	13	8
1,250	0	0		4% Consolidated Loan, 1957	...	...	1,370	6	3
727	1	8		4% National Savings Bonds Series "B"	...	...	608	6	8
15,000	0	0		5% Conversion Loan 1944/64	...	...	15,340	0	0
1,750	0	0		3% India Stock, 1948	...	...	941	5	0
2,000	0	0		3% Cape of Good Hope, 1933/43	...	...	1,664	0	0
1,200	0	0		3% Province of Quebec, 1937	...	...	1,080	0	0
714	4	10		4½% New Zealand, 1948/58	...	...	719	7	6
100	0	0		3½ Borough of Lancaster Mortgage Bond, 1936	...	...	100	0	0
1,000	0	0		4% Brazilian Bonds, 1889	...	...	235	0	0
205	0	0		4% London Midland & Scottish Railway Preference	...	...	138	6	3
488	0	0		4% Southern Railway Debentures	...	...	394	1	2
691	0	6		4½% London County Council, 1945/85 (Professor McHardy Bequest)	...	...	724	14	3
3,287	7	8		5% Conversion Loan, 1944/64 (Professor McHardy Bequest)	...	...	4,068	2	11
1,460	0	0		Union Lighterage Co. £20 Ordinary Shares	...	...	1,460	0	0
							128,994	16	2

SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.

CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE.

INVESTMENTS SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED

GENERAL ACCOUNT—HELD UNDER OBLIGATION.

374	12	3	3½% War Loan, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	378	7	2
520	0	0	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	520	0	0
—			National Savings Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0
									1,138	7	2

SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.

BLIND BABIES' HOME, EAST GRINSTEAD—

305	10	3	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Miss Enna Rosenthal) ...	227	4	9	
262	17	10	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Georgina Elizabeth Gearing) ...	225	0	0	
1,574	15	10	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Charlotte Doveton) ...	1,312	7	11	
120	7	11	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Henry Edgar Vaux Huggett) ...	100	0	0	
4,026	16	7	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Henry Peech) ...	3,030	10	0	
2,957	5	5	4%	Funding Loan, 1960/90 (Mrs. Emma Hinchcliffe) ...	2,598	11	2	
16	13	10	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Thomas F. Drake) ...	18	0	0	
90	12	3	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Catherine Anne Clark) ...	97	14	2	
9	6	11	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Isabella Annand) ...	10	0	0	
23	7	5	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Arthur Sebag Montefiore) ...	25	0	0	
467	8	1	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Douglas Eyre) ...	500	0	0	
						8,144	8	0
BLIND BABIES' HOME, LEAMINGTON—								
60	18	4	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Augusta Maria Starkey) ...	50	0	0	
160	1	4	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Clara Buckler) ...	171	4	7	
						221	4	7

INVESTMENTS—continued.

Nominal		Brought forward	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Book Value	
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT—								
33 12 9	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Annie Isabel Kinkade)	25	0	0					
221 10 0	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Mary Pilling) ...	200	0	0					
198 9 11	3½%	War Loan, 1952 (Miss Maria Smith) ...	200	0	0					
803 14 1	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Harriet Ann Ashworth) ...	677	4	5					
125 10 11	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Madeline Bowers) ...	100	0	0					
50 8 6	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Ernest Collier Clark) ...	50	0	0					
279 17 8	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Arthur William Lazenby) ...	211	9	9					
278 19 1	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Edith Wild) ...	276	19	7					
1,156 6 7	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (William Henry Wilson) ...	907	19	8					
4 12 9	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Gladys Vera Chaplin) ...	5	0	0					
552 19 3	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss E. E. Varley) ...	591	10	7					
154 2 0	4%	Consolidated Stock (James Walker) ...	180	0	0					
			3,425	4	0					
			11,790	16	7					
			12,929	3	9					

INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

136 10 0	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Dr. Howell Rees) ...	100	0	0
200 0 0	3½%	War Loan, 1952 (Sir John Howard) ...	200	0	0
100 15 10	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (J. W. Comben) ...	100	15	0
258 11 8	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (J. J. Crosfield) ...	200	0	0
113 5 8	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Henry Ireland) ...	100	0	0
25 15 8	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Mary Jesson) ...	20	0	0
667 3 0	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkham) ...	500	0	0
63 8 8	3½%	Conversion Loan 1961 (Louis Sterne) ...	50	0	0
12,425 0 0	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Leopold Salomons Endowment) ...	9,600	0	0
7,113 1 10	5%	Conversion Loan, 1944/64 (Miss Constance de Jong) ...	7,292	4	11
750 0 0	Sir Alfred Jones Trust (Sir Alfred Jones) ...	750	0	0	
309 19 6	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Sir Alfred Jones) ...	250	0	0
400 0 0	3%	Local Loans (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund) ...	276	0	0
1,908 19 8	3½%	War Loan, 1952 (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund) ...	1,932	16	11
3,699 9 7	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund) ...	2,996	4	2
1,000 0 0	4%	London, Midland & Scottish Railway Preference (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund) ...	851	7	1
480 0 0	4%	London, Midland & Scottish Railway Debentures (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund) ...	427	4	0
1,000 0 0	4%	London & North Eastern Railway Second Preference (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund) ...	844	9	9
1,000 0 0	5%	Great Western Railway Consolidated Guaranteed (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund) ...	1,100	15	9
1,000 0 0	5%	Great Western Railway Consolidated Preference (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund) ...	1,076	3	3
539 15 0	3%	Local Loans (Henry Eskell David) ...	500	0	0
5,224 16 2	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (William Brown Hextall) ...	5,633	19	4
10 9 8	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. J. Rainsforth) ...	11	6	1
			34,813	6	3

INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

184 17 7	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Ralph Partridge) ...	150	0	0
180 6 11	2½%	Annuities (Rev. F. J. Hackett) ...	100	0	0
18,644 1 4	3%	Local Loans (A. F. Bailey Bequest) ...	9,881	7	1
1,169 12 0	3½%	War Loan, 1952 (Hornshaw Endowment) ...	1,017	11	0
817 6 10	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Hextall Fund for Blind Law Students) ...	655	0	0
218 0 2	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mary Shaw Bequest) ...	218	17	0
290 0 0	4%	London & North Eastern Railway, Second Preference (Mary Shaw Bequest) ...	264	12	6
583 0 0	Metropolitan Assented Stock (Mary Shaw Bequest) ...	214	5	0	
728 6 7	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mary Shaw Bequest) ...	785	7	4
3,361 0 0	2½%	Consolidated Loan (John Rae Campbell Endowment) ...	3,000	0	0
2,583 16 2	3%	Local Loans (Nuffield Endowment) ...	2,500	0	0
			18,786	19	11

Carried forward

18,786 19 11 216,727 6 1

INVESTMENTS—continued.

Nominal						Brought forward						Book Value				
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
GUEST HOUSE FOR BLIND WOMEN, LEAMINGTON.																
1,007	14	0	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss A. V. Allpress)	...	...	...	...	889	10	0	18,786	19	11	
SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.																
BLIND BABIES' HOME, EAST GRINSTEAD—																
200	0	0	3%	Local Loans (T. G. Sorby)	...	...	107	14	3						
1,000	0	0	3½%	War Loan, 1952 (Hornshaw Endowment)	...	1,020	0	0								
55	0	0	3½%	War Loan, 1952 (Sunday League)	...	47	17	0								
599	9	2	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. F. Marks)	...	450	0	0								
116	15	11	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss Vaughan Chapman)	...	100	0	0								
617	3	6	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Mrs. A. R. Edwards)	...	477	10	0								
617	3	6	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss A. D. Spiers)	...	477	10	0								
520	8	10	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Lucy Block)	...	561	3	11								
									3,241	15	2					
BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT—																
966	5	2	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Ernest Hallowell Barlow)	752	11	5									
666	1	4	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (James Gilbertson)	500	0	0									
139	3	6	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Graves Investment Account)	105	0	0									
									1,357	11	5					
												4,599	6	7		
CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE.																
666	1	4	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (James Gilbertson)	500	0	0									
3,420	0	0	4%	Great Western Railway Debentures (William Brown Hextall)	2,999	4	6									
2,067	0	10	3%	Local Loans (Nuffield Endowment)	2,000	0	0									
CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE AFTER-CARE.																
2,988	9	9	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss E. W. Allen)	3,000	0	0									
									8,499	4	6					
												32,775	1	0		
													£249,502	7	1	

THE MOON SOCIETY.

Nominal						GENERAL INVESTMENTS—31st MARCH, 1936.						Book Value			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS															
2,708	19	4	2½%	Consolidated Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	0	0
468	13	10	3%	Local Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	0	0
440	10	11	3½%	War Loan, 1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	5	6
8,034	7	3	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	0	0
3,500	0	0	5%	Victoria Government, 1945-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,456	11	0
												13,389	16	6	
INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS															
965	12	10	3½%	War Loan, 1952 (Miss A. E. C. Moon)	965	12	10					965	12	10	
683	7	6	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss A. E. C. Moon)	550	0	0					550	0	0	
1,540	14	11	3½%	Queensland Government, 1950/70 (Miss A. E. C. Moon)	1,152	1	7					1,152	1	7	
												2,667	14	5	
												£16,057	10	11	

LEGACIES.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.	Brought forward	£ s. d.
Abbott, Mrs Fanny ...	250 0 0	... 16,393 14 8	
Atherton, Miss Emily ...	272 8 6	100 0 0	
Atkinson, James ...	45 0 0	43 19 0	
Austin, Miss Florence ...	100 0 0	4 13 0	
Bantoft, Charles Howard ...	100 0 0	50 0 0	
Bartlett, Mrs. Charlotte Susan ...	35 0 0	50 0 0	
Beanland, Robert John Hardy ...	1,000 0 0	10 0 0	
Blackman, Miss Ellen ...	219 8 2	6 19 6	
Blair, Mrs. Jane Hunter ...	13 5 0	50 0 0	
Boazman, Miss Jessie ...	100 0 0	900 0 0	
Boreham, Miss Mary ...	25 0 0	50 0 0	
Brown, Mrs. Mary Jane ...	11 19 8	10 0 0	
Burmester, Miss Eugenia Wilhelmina ...	100 0 0	1,800 0 0	
Butterfield, Miss Constance Alice ...	100 0 0		
Clarke, Miss Edith ...	105 0 0		
Clarke, Miss Florence Annie ...	649 8 5		
Coles, John ...	100 0 0		
Coombs, Mrs. Mary Ann Elizabeth Florence ...	70 0 0		
Cottrall, Miss C. ...	7 11 9		
Crompton, Amos ...	4 7 1		
Davis, Mrs. Henrietta Frances Lang ...	45 0 0		
Dennison, Mrs. Janet Charlotte Bennett Stuart ...	1,000 0 0		
Dunbar, John ...	141 8 11		
Entwistle, Miss Selina Annie ...	1,250 0 0		
Eyre, Douglas ...	1,000 0 0		
Ffookes, Miss Agnes Mary ...	25 0 0		
Fisher, Mrs. Annie ...	142 19 1		
Flanagan, Miss Harriet ...	495 17 1		
Flanagan, Miss Helen Mary Macbean ...	1,255 11 5		
Fowler, Walter Septimus ...	500 0 0		
Frost, Miss Emma Frances ...	20 0 0		
Gardiner, Mrs. Amelia Ann ...	300 0 0		
Glover, Miss Jane Elizabeth ...	319 7 7		
Gwynne, David William ...	300 0 0		
Hamilton, Miss Eliza Jane ...	10 0 0		
Harris, Miss Edith Julia ...	10 0 0		
Hodgson, Mrs. Helen ...	300 0 0		
Howell, Mrs. Edith Catherine ...	200 0 0		
Howes, Miss Emma Symonds ...	600 0 0		
Horne, Mrs. Hannah ...	10 0 0		
Hudson, William Kossuth ...	200 0 0		
Hughes, Charles Tudor ...	4 3 4		
Hunnable, William ...	50 0 0		
Innous, Thomas James ...	1,000 0 0		
Jardine, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth ...	100 0 0		
Jones, Thomas James ...	50 0 0		
Jordan, Henry John ...	100 0 0		
Karfoot, Mrs. Alice Jane ...	22 10 0		
Keiller, Mrs. Marion Caroline Mason ...	500 0 0		
Keogh, Miss Mabel Hart Picton ...	100 0 0		
Leversedge, Herbert ...	25 0 0		
Lloyd, Dr. B. R. ...	50 0 0		
Lomas, Walter ...	180 2 5		
Magill, Miss Jane ...	100 0 0		
Mewes, Miss Eliza ...	50 0 0		
Mocatta, Miss Ella ...	10 0 0		
Montefiore, Arthur Sebag ...	50 0 0		
Morley, Mrs. Harriett ...	25 0 0		
Neve, Mrs. Fanny ...	100 0 0		
Pearcey, Mrs. Ella Frances ...	50 0 0		
Perks, Miss Jane ...	2,366 11 3		
Perry, William Henry ...	26 15 0		
Carried forward ...	<u>£16,393 14 8</u>		
		<u>£784 5 7</u>	

ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.

During the Year ended 31st March, 1936.

ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS MADE BY THE INSTITUTE—

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—		£ s. d.	NORFOLK—		£ s. d.
Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind	...	455 14 7	*East Anglian School for Blind and Deaf Children	...	200 0 0
CAMBRIDGE—			Norwich Institution for the Blind	...	852 8 4
Cambridge Society for the Blind	...	370 13 3	Yarmouth and Gorleston Blind Society	...	11 12 6
CHESHIRE—			NORTHUMBERLAND—		
Chester and District Blind Welfare Society	...	1,255 1 0	Newcastle Agencies for the Blind	...	1,375 3 6
Macclesfield Society for the Blind	...	234 1 1	*Newcastle and Gateshead Home Teaching Society for the Blind	...	250 0 0
Stockport Institute for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb	...	337 4 6	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—		
Wallasey Blind Welfare Committee	...	50 0 0	Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, Nottingham	...	166 18 3
CORNWALL—			OXFORDSHIRE—		
Cornwall County Association for the Blind	...	599 0 10	Oxford Society for the Blind	...	501 0 1
DEVON—			SOMERSET—		
Devon County Association for the Blind	...	887 9 11	Bath Society for the Blind	...	199 10 1
*Home for the Blind, Torr	...	60 0 0	Somerset County Association for the Blind	...	787 18 5
South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth	...	601 10 8	SUFFOLK—		
West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter	...	545 7 3	West Suffolk Voluntary Blind Committee	...	64 13 4
DORSET—			SUSSEX—		
Dorset County Association for the Blind	...	384 3 8	West Sussex Association for the Blind	...	385 10 6
DURHAM—			WILTSHIRE—		
Cleveland and South Durham Institution for the Blind	...	264 11 8	Wiltshire Association for the Care of the Blind	...	817 3 5
Darlington Society for the Blind	...	271 11 7	Wiltshire Association for the Care of the Blind, Swindon Branch	...	102 8 9
ESSEX—			YORKSHIRE—		
Essex County Association for the Blind	...	410 2 3	Barnsley Blind Welfare Committee	...	359 9 8
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—			Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons Committee	...	191 8 4
Bristol Royal Blind Asylum and Workshops	...	755 16 1	Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association for the Blind	...	240 9 10
Gloucester (City) Society for the Blind	...	200 18 3	Goole Local Blind Persons Committee	...	63 6 2
Gloucester County Association for the Blind	...	1,062 9 9	Harrogate and District Blind Society	...	433 1 2
HEREFORDSHIRE—			Huddersfield and District Blind Society	...	205 18 4
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind	...	250 11 9	Keighley and District Institution for the Blind	...	438 8 0
LANCASHIRE—			Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind	...	3,241 17 0
Ashton-under-Lyne, etc., Home Teaching Society for the Blind	...	244 0 0	Rotherham Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind	...	195 8 2
*Liverpool Workshops for the Blind	...	146 8 0	Saddleworth Local Blind Persons Committee	...	40 5 0
Liverpool Workshops for the Blind	...	2,789 8 0	Selby Local Blind Persons Committee	...	111 17 7
Homes for the Blind, Preston	...	329 6 5	Settle Local Blind Persons Committee	...	127 7 9
Oldham Blind Persons Act Committee	...	274 6 9	*Sheffield and District Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind	...	190 11 4
*Oldham Blind Persons Act Committee	...	250 0 0	Thorne Local Blind Persons Committee	...	28 10 4
Southport Blind Social Committee	...	77 10 1	*Todmorden Society for the Blind	...	34 12 2
St. Helens and District Society for the Blind	...	320 10 9	Wakefield and District Institution for the Blind	...	254 9 0
LINCOLNSHIRE—			Wakefield Voluntary (Comforts) Sub-Committee	...	101 3 5
Boston and Holland Blind Society	...	169 14 6	Yorkshire School for the Blind	...	383 7 3
Grimsby Society for the Blind	...	54 15 1	*ESPERANTO LIGILO (Esperanto Magazine for the Blind)—		20 0 0
Lindsey (Lincs.) Blind Society	...	533 10 10			<u>£27,028 11 7</u>
Lincoln Blind Society	...	177 15 5			
LONDON—					
*Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs	...	175 0 0			
*British Federation of Social Clubs for the Blind	...	11 0 0			
College of Teachers of the Blind	...	10 10 0			
*St. John's Guild for the Blind	...	30 0 0			
*Girl Guides' Association	...	62 10 0			

*Grants made, irrespective of Collecting Agreements, amounting in total to £1,378 1s. 6d.

In addition to the above a special grant of £2,500 has been earmarked for the Cleveland and South Durham Institution for the Blind.

ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS MADE TO THE INSTITUTE—

From the Greater London Fund	...	10,150 0 0
From Local Agencies	...	5,141 8 11
		<u>£15,291 8 11</u>
Share of the National Library for the Blind under Unification Agreements	...	£4,630 13 4

OBITUARY

The Executive Council deeply regrets to report the deaths of :—

Lady Towse, wife of Captain Sir Beachcroft Towse, V.C., Chairman of the National Institute. All those concerned in work for the blind mourned the loss of one who, by her devotion to her sightless husband and by her untiring efforts to assist him in his great work for his blind fellows, earned the respect and affection of thousands. She was thoughtful for others, gracious in her ways, sympathetic in her actions, always ready with quiet service that never sought the limelight.

Dame Madge Kendal, the famous actress, and an indefatigable friend of the blind. She became President of the Theatrical Committee of the Greater London Fund for the Blind in 1922, and conducted the meetings for several years, organising the inaugural meeting and entertainment at the Criterion Theatre. She played "The Beggar" (her own description) on these occasions and at many other functions, using her wonderful voice and personality in the service of the blind.

Mrs. A. M. Hamilton, for more than eighteen years Secretary of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society. She succeeded her husband on his death during the War, and from that time laboured with increasing and untiring energy to further the interests of the blind who came under the Society's care.

Frederick Reynolds Lovett, principal in charge of the Department for the Blind, Ministry of Health. Mr. Lovett was a man of rare character and ability who, to a degree unusual with Civil Servants, was known personally to the public whom he served. Never departing from scrupulous correctness in his attitude towards any question in which the Ministry's responsibilities were involved, he nevertheless contrived to take an active and vigorous part in developing services for the blind over a wide field. For years past he had been an honorary member of various research Committees set up by the National Institute.

W. H. Eastman, a member of the Council of the National Institute for the Blind and the Management Committee of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, and a former member of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind. His life had been one of hard work and service to others, with keen interest in the welfare of the blind, and he will be greatly missed by his colleagues and his many friends.

Harry Pinkus, blind proof-reader in the Braille Music Department of the National Institute. His bright and cheerful disposition, and his enjoyment of life to the full, made him a great favourite with his friends.

Captain H. E. Hobbs, late R.A., founder and organiser of the Tailwaggers' Club and Hon. Treasurer of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association. He put his whole heart and soul into the work of raising funds for the Association, and took the greatest interest in each student at the School at Wallasey.

Charles F. F. Campbell, son of the late Sir Francis Campbell, Superintendent of the Ohio School for the Blind in Columbus, founder and for thirteen years Editor of *The Outlook for the Blind*, and a former Secretary of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind. His unbounded energy and burning enthusiasm in the cause of the blind will long be remembered.

1936

1.

To the Honorary Treasurers of the

Date.....193....

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

224, 226 & 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

I have pleasure in assisting the Institute in the following manner :—

	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscription	:	:	:
Annual Subscription increased by ...	:	:	:
Donation 	:	:	:
<hr/>			
TOTAL £	:	:	:
<hr/>			

Enclosed, please find..... value.....

(Name)

(Please state whether Mr., Mrs., Miss, etc.)

(Address)

.....
Cheques should be made payable to the "National Institute for the Blind," and crossed "Westminster Bank Ltd."
You can save yourself trouble in renewing your subscription in the future by filling in form 2 (see over). You can, at no expense to
yourself, increase your subscription to the extent of the amount of income tax paid on it by filling in form 3.

Subscribers who have current bank accounts, are invited to sign, detach and return to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, 224, 226 & 228 Great Portland Street, W.1, this Bankers' Order for the payment of Annual Subscriptions. After a record has been made, it will be forwarded by the Institute to the Bankers named. In this way all future trouble in renewing the payment is avoided, and the Bankers will pay the amount direct without further order.

This Order can be withdrawn at any time.

BANKERS' ORDER



Name of Bankers..... Date..... 193

Branch Address.....

Pay to the Account of the National Institute for the Blind at THE
WESTMINSTER BANK Ltd. (Harley Street Branch, 154 Harley Street, W.1), my Subscription
of..... now, and continue to pay the amount
(PLEASE INSERT AMOUNT IN WORDS)
yearly on the 1st of..... in each year until further notice, without
application.

Signature..... 2d.

Address..... STAMP



(PLEASE INSERT AMOUNT IN FIGURES)

By filling in this form a subscriber, at no personal cost, can increase the value of a subscription by the amount of income tax which has been paid on the subscription.

To the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, 224, 226 & 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET,
LONDON, W.I.

J....., of.....
(name in full) (address)

hereby covenant with the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND that for a period of seven years from the.....day of.....19..... or during my life whichever period shall be shorter I will pay annually to the said Institute such a sum as will after deduction of income tax leave in the hands of the Institute a net sum of £.....
(figures) (words) such sum to be paid from my general fund of taxed income so that I shall receive no personal or private benefit in either of the said periods from the said sum or any part thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this.....day
(words)
 of.....193.....

Signed sealed and delivered by the said.....
(signature of subscriber)
 in the presence of

Signature

Address

.....

Occupation

Witness to

Signature

of Subscriber.

L.S.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

Incorporated 1902. Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

FORM OF BEQUEST, No. 1

The following form of bequest is recommended to those who may be desirous of assisting the Institute by way of a specific legacy :—

I give to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, of 224, 226 & 228 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, the sum of pounds

(free of legacy duty) for the general purposes of the Institute, and I declare that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer for the time being of such Institute shall be a good discharge to my Executors.

FORM OF BEQUEST, No. 2

The following form of bequest is recommended if it is desired to leave the residue of an estate to the Institute :—

I give the rest residue and remainder of my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever both real and personal and whether in possession reversion remainder or expectancy to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, of 224, 226 & 228 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, for the general purposes of the Institute and I declare that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer for the time being of such Institute shall be a good discharge to my Executors.

NOTE.—Property of all kinds, including land of any tenure and also including money lent on mortgage and the securities therefor, may lawfully be given to charitable institutions by Will. The above forms can be readily adapted to such gifts by the substitution of a description of the land, mortgage, etc., for the words “the sum of.....”

Legacies may be left to form an endowment to be named after the benefactor or a nominee of the benefactor. In this case there should be added after the words “the sum of.....” “to form an endowment to be called ‘The..... Bequest.’”

The form of bequest should be incorporated in the Will, which should be signed and witnessed as shewn on the back of this form.

If desired, the Institute is willing to act as Trustee.

When a Will has been made, and it is afterwards desired to benefit the National Institute, it will be sufficient if the form below is filled in, duly signed and witnessed as below, and carefully attached to the existing Will.

This is a Codicil to the last Will of me

dated.....

(Name in full)

(Date of Will)

I give to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, of 224, 226
and 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.I, for the general purposes of the
Institute, the sum of

£.....

(words)

(figures)

free of Duty, and I declare that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer for the time being
of such Institute shall be a good discharge to my Executors.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this day

(words)

of 193.....

Signed by the Testator Testatrix as and for a Codicil to

his last Will dated

(Insert date of Will)

in the presence of us, both present at the same

time, who at his request, and in his presence,

and in the presence of each other, have hereunto

set our names as witnesses.

(Signature of Testator or Testatrix)

WITNESSES SHOULD SIGN HERE.

(1) of (Profession)

(2) of (Profession)